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No. 51,279—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th April.
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th „
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

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Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	5th May, 1898.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 16th April, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 14th April, 1898, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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ILE DE LA REUNION	3,700	5th May	Marseilles.
MADAGASCAR	2,849	5th June	Marseilles, Havre or Dunkirk.
VILLE DE HAVRE	3,165	5th July	Marseilles, Havre or Dunkirk.

FIRST SALOON .... £25.

Cuisine a la Française. For further particulars apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF LONDON	2,098	Scarf	18th April.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1898.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 2,613 yards of FOWLER WARING LEAD SHEATHED CABLE, single conductor of 3 Strands Copper Wire, suitable for Electric Light purposes but not up to Departmental Standard of insulation.

For further particulars apply to—

J. COLLETT,
Sub.-Asst. Supdt., in charge Govt. Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

INDO.BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution, will be held on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1898, at half-past five o'clock p. m., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. The Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Vice-Patron, will preside.

BUSINESS.—To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1897.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of prizes to the Children. Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, 14th April, for the Supply of

220 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS

of Calicut, Poon, Benteak, or Siamese hard-wood in three different lengths.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's form which can be obtained from the Undersigned, together with specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, 14th April, for the supply of

130 TONS OF 1 INCH TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's form, which can be obtained from the Undersigned, together with specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1898.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, at his office, at the Town Custom House, up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1898, for the LEASE of the GOVERNMENT LAND and BUILDINGS at Mahim Causeway, known as "the Custom Master's Bunglow."

Particulars of the Lease can be learnt on application at the Collector's Office, and the premises can be inspected any day from 10 A.M., to 4 P.M., on application to the Preventive Officer at Mahim Fort.

W. T. MORISON,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th March, 1898.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on the 18th April, 1898, for the FEED for one year of the horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The Conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WM. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 5th April, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD.,
MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS
(Country Manufactured.)

H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.

Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.
24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895.

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohesh Seerampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and Outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Full particulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Solicitors, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Operto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " .. Rs. 76 .. Rs. 40 ..

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says — The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, &c.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce nouveau volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurais ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.'

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maintes reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un lointain des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier. '95.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 4-57m., 6-17a. Low water, 11-8m.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prize-dissribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning at 11 o'clock, instead of at 10 o'clock.

Polo.—The ground will be reserved for to-morrow, and there will be a game if sufficient members turn out.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mombassa, Lamu, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, and Chinde, per s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

Distinction for the Vice-Consul of Brazil at Bombay.—We learn that his Majesty the King of Portugal has been graciously pleased to grant to Mr. Geo. A. F. Berends, the local Brazilian Vice-Consul, a knighthood of the Order of Christ, as a personal distinction.

Indo-British Institution.—We would remind our readers of the annual meeting and prize-distribution of the Indo-British Institution, to be held at half-past 5 o'clock, this afternoon, in the school building, Esplanade. The Venerable the Archdeacon will preside, and Mrs. Orr will give away the prizes.

The late Mr. Bajirao Dayanath Kirtikar.—Mr. Bajirao Dayanath Kirtikar died, yesterday afternoon, at 5-45 p.m. This energetic young man had rendered great voluntary service to the hospital of his own community, viz., the Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital, Churney Road Gardens, as a steward. His premature death is a heavy loss not only to his own family, but also to his community.

Knocked Down by a Dog-cart.—Maneckial Panachund, a Hindu lad, aged nine years, was playing on the Thakordwar Road at half-past 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, when he was accidentally knocked down by a dog-cart, driven by Mr. A. Wood, I.C.S., and sustained some injuries to the head. The lad was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after the injuries had been dressed he was allowed to go home.

A Prow Swamped.—About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, prow No. 509, laden with seventy-five bags of cocoanuts, was lying alongside the steamship Simla, in the harbour, when, owing to the strong wind blowing and tide running at the time, she was swamped, and sunk immediately. The tindal, Sukia Mahadoo, who was in charge of the prow at the time, and his crew jumped into another prow which was lying alongside of the steamer. The damage has not been ascertained.

Charge of Grievous Hurt against a European Soldier.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, William Blundell, formerly of the Shropshire Light Infantry, was placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the charge against him of having caused grievous hurt to Dagdoo Ranoo, a sweetmeat-seller, on the 19th February last. The complainant, who appeared to have been almost recovered from his injuries, was put into the witness-box, and the magistrate passed an order to admit the accused to bail in the sum of Rs. 100 and a surety for the same amount, and adjourned the case.

Examination of Articled Clerks.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court commenced, yesterday, in the Commissioner's office, and will continue till Saturday. The examiners are Mr. G. H. Farran, Commissioner and Taxing Master, Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and and Byrne, solicitors. Of the six applicants for admission to the examination, Mr. Cowasjee B. Bamanbehram did not put in an appearance. The five candidates who presented themselves were Messrs. J. J. Vimadalal, B. M. Balsara, J. D. Sookhia, M. N. Pochkhanawalla, and Jivanjee Hormusjee.

Fatal Fall down a Staircase.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Kazee Syid Street by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Kana Damji, a grocer, aged sixty-five years, residing alone in a room on the first floor of a house in that street. About half-past 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, deceased put a padlock to the door of his room, which opened on the head of the staircase, and in order to be assured that the padlock was properly secured, he pulled it, and in doing so, the padlock, which had unfortunately not been secured, came off, and with it deceased fell down the staircase, sustaining a small contused wound at the back of his head. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after the injury had been dressed, he went home. He grew worse and died some time during Tuesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft at Clare Road.—Ezra Abdulla, residing in a portion of the first floor of a house at Clare Road, reported to the police at noon, on Tuesday, the theft of a lady's gown, with a set of gold buttons, with gold chain attached, the gown being valued at Rs. 10, and the buttons, which consisted of eight half-sovereigns and two ten-franc gold pieces, at Rs. 170, and a gold brooch, worth Rs. 40, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 220. The complainant is a merchant, and in consequence of the wedding of a lady relative, which is to take place at his house, a number of friends are at present putting up at his place. On the night of the 11th instant, about 8 o'clock, complainant's wife hung the dress in question on the curtain of her bed, and on the following morning found it missing with the jewellery. The dress, minus the jewellery, was found lying in a gully on the north side of the house by the servant of a neighbour on the following morning, and he made it over to the police.

Alleged Cheating and Forgery.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhogilal Gethalal, a Buniah, was charged by Inspector Wilkins with cheating by personation, forgery, and attempt to commit these offences. It appeared from inquiries made by the police that at about noon, on Tuesday, the accused was taken to Jagjivan Dayal, a share-broker, by one Gordhan Premji, another broker. The accused gave his name as Manchharam Makandas, and asked him to sell a share No. 1077 in the Kohinoor Mills Company for Rs. 290. When Jagjivan went to the office of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., agents of the company, he was informed that the share was not transferrable as it was lost property and advices from Surat had been received to that effect. The accused, however, stated that he was Manchharam, whereupon the police were sent for. He informed the police that he found the share in a tin-box lying on the road. He also gave up two shares in the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, and one instrument of transfer in the name of Manchharam Makandas. The price of the shares is about Rs. 1,260. The case stands adjourned.

Suicide During Fever Delirium.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Duncan Road, touching the death of Suckia Naroo, a labourer, aged twenty-eight, residing on the first floor of a house in that locality. For the last three days deceased had been suffering from fever, which did not leave him, and on Tuesday evening he became delirious and violent. As it was not safe to leave him alone in the room, his wife Gita remained by him to watch during the night. About 3 o'clock on the following morning, Suckia got up and turned a boarder, who had been putting up with him, out of the room. He then fastened the door of the room from inside, and having picked up his niece, aged about eight years, who was asleep, attempted to throw her out of a window, but he was prevented from doing so by his wife, who snatched away the child from the deceased's arms. The deceased, who had been raving all this time, got on to the window sill and threw himself into the sweeper's gully, where he fell heavily on the pavement. On an alarm being raised by his wife, some neighbours went into the gully and picked up the deceased unconscious, bleeding from a wound on the head, as well as from his nose and ears. He was taken into the house, where he died two minutes after. A verdict of suicide during fever delirium was returned by the jury.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE BARJORJEE MUNCHERJEE MORRIS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted three months' extension.

RE KESHAVJEE KALIYANJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Strangman, the hearing of the insolvent's matter was adjourned till the 4th of May next.

RE BHAGWANDAS GOKALDAS BROKER.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, moved for the adjournment of the hearing of the matter till the 4th of June next on the ground that the insolvent was suffering from plague, and was not able to come down to Bombay from Surat. His Lordship adjourned the matter as applied for.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING DINGEY RACE.

The following is the result of the race sailed at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th April 1898:—

Names of boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival, H. M. S.
Caprice	Mr C H Byrne	5 35 6
Black Diamond	Lieut N F J Wilson	5 42 40
Jangli Billi	Mr E Comber	5 43 16
Rose Bud	Mr C E Palmer	Did not finish.
Astra	Surg-Lieut-Col H W Boyd	

Course No 13—reversed (twice round), 1st prize won by Caprice and 2nd prize won by Black Diamond.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DARI BIN MAHADU AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. L. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in January last, convicted the first two accused of fabricating false evidence and the third of the abetment of the offence, and sentenced the first two accused to two, and the third to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. R. V. Desai, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused, whose ancestry was unknown and whose relationship to the complainant Nana bin Kalu was disputed, had begun in the lifetime of Nana's father to assert a claim to a share in the lands held, owned, and enjoyed by Kalu as his ancestral property and dealt with it as such up to the time of his death. The evidence which the first two accused were alleged to have fabricated as principals, and the third accused as an abettor, was in respect of a rent note, and the charge of forgery was made in respect of the same document. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found all the accused guilty of the offence with which they were charged and sentenced them as stated above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said: I concur in acquitting the appellants. The lease in question can only be fabricated false evidence if it contains a false statement. The statement in the lease which is alleged to be false is that Bala says to Dari "the land is yours, I have taken it for cultivation, and I shall occupy it." The prosecution has not done more than to set itself to prove that the land was Kalu's and in the possession of him and his son. Assuming this is proved, it would not show the guilt of Bala who took the land, nor of Tatya who only identified Bala before the Sub-Registrar. In point of fact, however, the prosecution has not proved that Dari was not in possession of the land. There is a great conflict of evidence upon this point, and I am unable to say with that certainty which is required in a criminal case that the witnesses for the prosecution are true and those for the defence false. The assessors believe the latter. According to the Marathi record they say distinctly, "we have no faith in the evidence for the Crown, we believe the witnessses examined for the accused." It is admitted that for years Dari had been claiming a share in the lands held by Kalu, and it is a very significant fact that in the proceedings before the conciliator in 1893, Kalu, though duly noticed, did not appear, and the application of Dari was dismissed for his non-appearance. I think this strongly supports the theory of the compromise and the division of the lands as deposed to by the witness (19).

Mr. Justice Ranade, in delivering his judgment, said:—In this case the Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, has convicted prisoners No. 1 and 2 under Section 193 of the charge of fabricating false evidence, and prisoner No. 3 with abetting the same offence, and sentenced the first two prisoners to two years', and the third prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment. There was another charge under Section 465, but the inquiry on that charge was stayed by the Sessions Judge under Section 240, Criminal Procedure Code. The fabricated false evidence consists of a rent-note executed by prisoner No. 2 in favour of prisoner No. 1 on 27th May, 1897, in respect of certain lands belonging to the complainant, and prisoner No. 3 is alleged to have identified prisoner No. 2 before the Registrar before whom the rent note was registered. The case for the prosecution was that prisoner No. 1 was not a *Bhauband* of complainant, and had no share in the lands belonging to the complainant. Prisoner No. 1, however, after several unsuccessful endeavours to deprive him of a portion of the lands, finally got the rent-note executed in his name by prisoner No. 2 with a view to create evidence in favour of his claim to the lands, and prisoner No. 3 assisted the other prisoners. The defence of the prisoners was that the prisoner No. 1 was a *Bhauband* and sharer in complainant's lands, and that he had been asserting his right to the same for some years, and that at last he applied to the conciliator, and that, pending this application, a compromise was arrived at between complainant's father Kalu and prisoner No. 1, and as the result of this compromise a portion of the lands was allotted to him, and after cultivating the land for a year he let these lands to prisoner No. 2 for cultivation by taking the rent-note in dispute, and that the rent-note indicated a genuine transaction, and was not a forgery or fabrication. The Sessions Judge believed the evidence of the prosecution, and disbelieved the witnesses who gave evidence on prisoner No. 1's behalf as regards the alleged compromise and allotment of lands, and he has further ordered the prosecution of these witnesses for perjury. The assessors, on the other han -appear from the fuller Marathi record to have believed the evidence about the rent-note adduced on prisoners' behalf, and disbelieved the story of prosecution witnesses. The Sessions Judge has, in his judgment, observed that the assessors did not show the courage of their convictions, and that they considered the evidence of the prosecution to be more trustworthy than that for the defence. This inconsistent statement derives no countenance from the Marathi record of the opinions of the assessors. They are made to state then that, though generally the evidence for the prosecution is entitled to greater credit than the evidence for the accused, yet in this matter, they were inclined to believe the witnesses for the defence. This was not the only difference between the Marathi and English record to which our attention was drawn by appellant's counsel in the course of his argument. The assessors stated definitely that they were satisfied that prisoner No. 1 was in possession of the lands before he leased them out to prisoner No. 2. The Sessions Judge has come to an exactly opposite view, namely, that prisoner No. 1 was never in possession of the lands he professed to lease to prisoner No. 2. The whole case thus turns upon the conflict of evidence about possession. If prisoner No. 1 had obtained possession, his lease would be a legitimate transaction and not a piece of fabricated evidence for which he could criminally be called to account. It is the common case of both parties that prisoner No. 1 had been urging his claim to a portion of the lands in complainant's khote in right of his being a *Bhauband* sharer, and that he urged this claim in the Magistrate's Court, as also in a possessory suit in 1891 and 1892, respectively, and that finally he made an application to the conciliator in 1893 or thereabouts. The criminal complaint and the possessory suit were brought by complainant's father against prisoner No. 1, who, complainant admits, urged that he was the son of complainant's father's cousin. These complaints appear to have been decided in favour of complainant's father. The application to the conciliator appears to have been dismissed by reason of the default of both parties. The case for the defence is that a compromise was entered into about this time, and some lands were allotted to prisoner No. 1 by complainant's father, and that prisoner No. 1 entered upon possession, and that he let these lands subsequently to prisoner No. 2. The witnesses for the prosecution (Exhibits 6—10) stated unreservedly that prisoner No. 1 was never in possession of the lands which continued all along with the complainant. He appears also to have paid the assessment for all the lands all through. On the other hand the witnesses for the defence (Exhibits 18, 19, 20, 21) not only speak of the allotment and division of lands, but stated that prisoner No. 1 was complainant's *Bhauband*, and that he was in possession of the lands allotted to him by complainant's father two or three years before the rent-note was executed. This conflict of evidence renders it difficult to decide on which side the truth lies. I am myself inclined to agree with the Sessions Judge in thinking that the probabilities are in favour of the truth of complainant's story and the evidence of his witnesses is corroborated by the documentary evidence of the receipt books. If this were a Court proceeding, the decision would certainly have been in favour of complainant. But it is clear that in a criminal trial, the case against the accused cannot be made to rest upon a mere balance of opposing probabilities. The evidence must be such as to leave no ground for a reasonable doubt, and it is plain that the same evidence has impressed the mind of the Sessions Judge and the assessors very differently. To prove a charge of intentionally fabricating false evidence some sure foundation is necessary than what is furnished by a more or less probable alternative course. The circumstances that prisoner No. 1 has been pressing his claim for several years, and that claim is supported by a number of witnesses, some of whom are related to complainant, and are his neighbours, are points in favour of the accused, and suggest a doubt, the benefit of which must be given to them. The next paper notice given by complaints involving the three accused and others in an alleged conspiracy to ruin complainant, is obviously not of much value. The mistake about one of the numbers in the rent-note does not necessarily prove fraud. On the whole, I feel satisfied that the conviction of the accused on a serious criminal charge cannot be sustained in the case. The dispute must be settled in a Civil Court and a prosecution for forgery and fabrication should in such cases generally succeed and not precede the decision of a Civil Court.

I would, therefore, give the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and order that they be discharged and acquitted.

"I have loved you long, will you be mine?"—"Oh, Mr. Jones, this is so sudden—such a surprise!"—"Yes, I know, dearest; but your father and mother keep writing to know my intentions."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NAGPUR NOTES.

A very largely attended public meeting of the native citizens of Nagpur, writes our correspondent, was held at the MacDonnell Town Hall, under the auspices of the Lokha Sabha, on last Friday evening, when the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, C.I.E., of Madras, delivered an address. The Hon'ble Mr. Gungadhar Rao Madho Chitnavis, C.I.E., presided on the occasion.

The Moonlight Band at the Maharaj Baugh Gardens on last Saturday evening proved a great attraction and brought together quite a large gathering. The evening was indeed a fine one, and the selection of music under the baton of Mr. Scott all that could be desired. All who visited the Gardens thoroughly appreciated the new departure. The Band of the N. V. Rifles also played in the Gardens on last Thursday evening.

The Madrasi who in January last abused the hospitality of a countrywoman by robbing her of her jewels and other valuables, with which he decamped to Madras, and from whence he was brought by the Madras police and placed upon his trial here, was, on Tuesday last, sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which are to be spent in solitary confinement. We have quite a sufficient number of local thieves and budmashes, without their number being augmented by fresh importations to exploit our town.

Last Saturday evening witnessed yet another disturbance in the Guddigodam quarter, when sticks and stones were freely used by two factions of budmashes, and several persons were more or less injured. Earlier in the day stones—a very common practice—were flung on the roofs of houses to provoke breaches of the peace, and the police, who were sought for to put a stop to these overt acts, were nowhere to be found—not an unusual thing for native constabulary all the world over, for they are not ready to risk their hides, and only emerge when matters have quieted down. But in all justice to our police, it must be said that we seldom, if ever, receive complaints from other quarters. I personally reported the frequent pelting of stones to the out-post police, and was curtly advised to mind my own business, and when desired to note the man's number he spoke in a most insolent manner, at the same time covering his number-badge with his palm.

The time-worn proverb, "the devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," could never be more applicable than it is to the idle, don't-care-to-work budmashes, who lounge about certain quarters of the town, plotting all kinds of mischief and carrying out their nefarious schemes with a nonchalance and immunity from interference wonderful to contemplate. Among other things, the class I refer to seem to find recreation in demolishing the parapets of viaducts and such like structures whereon they usually rendezvous for a chat or to exchange notes. The small viaduct on the lately constructed road from Khalasi Lines to the Sudder has recently suffered considerably in this way, large blocks of stone on its parapet having been loosened from the masonry and hurled into the adjoining drain out of sheer mischief. The matter was mentioned to the police of the quarter. It is fortunate for the reputation of the police as a body that such gross neglect of legitimate duty does not extend beyond certain sections, and is confined only to quarters where there is a laxity of discipline, which can only be ascribed to a careless head. But I have somewhat deviated from my subject—the viaduct in Khalasi Lines,—and I would draw the attention of those who are responsible for it to view the mischief done. Since receipt of the above particulars, Mr. Johnstone, Sanitary Inspector, has had the stones picked up from the drain and put on the viaduct, but the masonry has not been renewed.

The sanitary condition here is not very good, for fever, colds, and influenza have visited many familes, and the Angel of Death is very busy. I must say that in comparison to the past hot seasons, we are having up to the present a fair hot weather—our mornings are anything but pleasant, and those who sleep under the heaven's canopy find it necessary to take a light covering towards morning. The inside temperature with doors closed is from 98 to 100 degrees.—The Raja of Kairogosh, a feudatary state in the Chattisgarh Division, has sent a very large number of invitations for the occasion of the celebration of his younger brother's approaching marriage on the 18th instant.

THE LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY AND THE VACATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The May vacation commencing on the 24th instant, the Government Law School Library will be closed on that day. Generally libraries are not closed on any account. But this being a Government library has got the privilege of being closed for the long period of nearly a month and a-half during the hot season. Now, what I mean to say is that every year as the students can use the library to their advantage during the whole of the first term, which commences from November and ends in April, thus making up a period of about five months, it is then very well for them to have a rest for a month or so in order to get themselves refreshed for a vigorous study during the next term. Thus the closing of the library in that case is reasonable. Now that the plague made its appearance just at the beginning of this term, and consequently almost all the law students went away from Bombay early in January, they thus lost the advantage to be derived from the library. It seems that the plague will abate at the end of this month, and many of the students intend to go to Bombay after being fully refreshed for a period of more than three months to continue their studies. Would it not be reasonable to give them a chance of using the library by keeping it open during the vacation? The University has been pleased to make special concessions in the matter of terms. Why then the students should not have the advantage of using the library during the vacation, as a special favour, when they go to Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

April 13. A STUDENT.

MADHOWJI DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Radhavji Jaykrishna, one of the directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was read out to the shareholders present:—

Your directors beg to submit to you their fifth annual report on the affairs of the company for the year ending 31st December 1897. You all well know that the year under report has passed very badly in the interest of mill industry. The famine and the plague were the causes that obstructed the welfare of your concern. You also know well how we have all suffered from the plague and from the trouble and inconvenience attending on the plague. A major portion of your mill hands had remained absent from their work for a considerable time of the year by going away to their native countries through fear of the plague, consequently your directors had to work your mills with hardly half the number of hands and that too with the payment of high wages. The whole of the new machinery which were ordered out during the year preceding the one under report, were duly received and erected in your mill. The total cost of the new machinery erected in your mill up to 31st December, 1897, amounted to Rs. 5,04,040-6-6. During the year under report your directors from the unallotted shares of the company have allotted 250 more shares at par value to Mr. Goculdass Madhowji. Your capital account now stands at Rs. 5,75,000. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the total earnings of the company for the year under report amount to Rs. 36,88 -11-0, including Rs. 12,485-10-1 brought forward from the last year's account which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend to the shareholders on 1,150 paid up shares at Rs. 30 per share Rs. 34,500-0-0, and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 2,383-11-0, total Rs. 36,883-11-0. Mr. Bhugwandass Chaturbhoj retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your mill property together with stock and stock in process is insured for Rs. 18,19,000.

The above report together with the two half-yearly audited balance sheets, made up to 30th June and 31st December, 1897, was received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Mr. Bhugwandas Chaturbhooj who retired by rotation from the board of directors, was re-elected for the current year. Messrs. Nusserwanji Bapooji Tachukna and Munchershaw Bezonji Minocher Homji were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each, for each half-yearly audits. The meeting unanimously accorded a vote of thanks to the directors and treasurers and agents of the company, for the good management of the company's affairs during the year under report, especially as they had been able to show very satisfactory results notwithstanding the numerous difficulties which they had to encounter on account of the scarcity of hands in consequence of the present epidemic.

The usual compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

"I should like to know your intentions, sir," said the old man to the youth who had been calling on his daughter with great regularity for a long time. "Same here," replied the young man promptly. "I'd like to know yours."

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. "A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th April:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, reporting that Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hussein, Master of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s coasting steamers, was, after performing 14 day's probation, examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

THE PORT HEALTH OFFICER'S SALARY.

Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 6th August 1897, forwarding to the Trustees, for any remarks they may have to offer, a letter from the Accountant-General, dated 19th July 1897, inquiring whether it is intended that a moiety of the salary paid to Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, who has been appointed an additional Health Officer of the Port of Bombay and of the allowances granted to the Health Officer and the medical staff employed on the duty of inspecting pilgrims at Bombay prior to embarkation, together with the establishment and contingent charges incurred in connection therewith, as well as of the temporary establishment entertained by Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie under the authority given to him in Government Resolution, General Department, dated 4th February 1897, should be recovered from the Bombay Port Trust. Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 28th October 1897, representing that they are not liable for the cost of such additional medical inspection as it has not been shown to have been necessary for the protection of the Trade of the Port. Read Government Resolution, General Department, dated 25th March 1898, directing that the Accountant-General should be informed that no recovery need be made from the Port Trust on account of the charges referred to in his letter, dated the 19th July 1897.

Resolution.—Recorded.

APOLLO RECLAMATION BUILDINGS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th March 1898, forwarding for orders plans submitted for approval by the lessees of the building they propose to erect on plot on Apollo Reclamation, which he could not approve of for the following reasons:—(1) That the area proposed to be built upon does not encroach on the garden space, but the two feet gulley on the west side extends the full depth of the plot, the plans show it obstructed towards the south-west corner by a bath-room; (2) That the plans show a frame building with external walls, 64 feet in height above plinth, divided into five storeys, but the Municipal building bye-laws do not allow the walls of frame buildings of five storeys to exceed 52 feet in height. and enquiring whether the front garden space must be left vacant or whether it is optional with tenants to build up to the road frontage, provided they leave the gross granden area vacant.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no objection to offer to the design subject to the plans being approved by the Municipal authorities and to a clear gulley space of the requisite width being preserved on the West. The garden spaces must be reserved as shown on the plan to be attached to the lease. It is understood that this is the lessees' intention.

Sewree Improvements.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 14th February 1898, forwarding plan showing certain works at Sewree and between Sewree and Kandlee Battery, required to complete the filling in of the basins north of the Powder Magazine and to open up communication between Sewree and the Town, saying that the estimated cost of the whole of the works is as follows:—Raising level of filling on Basin No. 1 to 91'00 10,175. Levelling low plot south of Basin No. 1 Rs. 6,530. Additional reclamation north of Powder Magazine Rs. 10, 769. Forty-foot road with temporary storm drains Rs. 29,702 total Rs. 57,176, that the low-lying plot and the additional reclamation next the Powder Magazine, if filled in to a width of 75 feet beyond the centre line of the proposed railway, will give sufficient room for the road and the filling on Basin No. 1 will, if raised 2 feet west of the roadway and railway, and sloped towards the harbour eastwards of the roadway be sufficient for the present; and proposing that for reasons stated a light road be made with 6 inch packing and 4 inch metal, which would be quite satisfactory if duly cared for and repaired annually and all storm-water be carried to the harbour by dry stone drains at frequent intervals; and showing that, if the modifications suggested be approved of, the saving on the full estimate may be taken to be as follows:—Basin No. 1 Rs 1,485, south plot Rs. 2,306, north of Magazine Rs. 7,744. Total on Reclamation Rs. 11,535 Road Rs. 9,041 total Rs 20,576 which would bring the estimate for all present requirements down to Rs. 36,600 and which expenditure may be met from the savings of Rs. 38,956 on the Reclamations at Basins Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7.

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 12th March 1898, concurred in by the Land and railways' Committee, saying,—That the scheme for the improvement of the Sewree properties originated with his note of 22nd May 1895, and it is sketched in the preamble of Trustees' Resolution dated 10th December 1895, and included filling in the whole or portions of nine basins in all. That in the first instance, however, it was decided to limit the work to the portions of certain of the basins west of the line of the projected railway, the design being to gradually pave the way to the construction of the line, at the same time reclaim land west of the railway for building or trade purposes, and to improve the sanitary condition of the foreshore by reclaiming the Mangrove Swamps. That the first instalment of this scheme comprised reclaiming and laying out portions of Basins Nos. 5, 6 and 7, having a gross area of 38,000 square yards, which was estimated approximately to cost Rs. 1,38,000 including engineering establishment charges and was approved in Trustees' Resolution dated 10th December 1895; that provision of Rs. 1,38,000 was made accordingly in the 10 1-4 lakh loan sanctioned in 1896 and raised in September of that year (average price Rs. 104-6-6.57; interest 3 1-2 per cent); that detailed plans and estimates for this portion of the scheme were sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution dated 7th July 1896, the amount being Rs. 1,29,870; that in a subsequent resolution (No. 33, dated 2nd February 1897 a further estimate, amounting to Rs. 43,602, was sanctioned for reclaiming in addition Basin No. 2 (area 29,317 square yards), and the entire cost was then estimated at:—Basins Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Rs. 1,29,870, Basin No. 2 Rs. 43,602, to Rs. 1,73,472, *Add*—Engineering Establishment and Stores Rs. 17,347 Total Rs. 1,90,819 and it was decided to meet the excess of Rs. 52,819 over the loan provision by re-appropriation from another loan work (the Dolphin Lighthouse) which was found not to be required; that later on by Resolutions dated 23rd March and 22nd April 1897 respectively, it was further decided to proceed with the reclamation of Basin No. 1 (area 20,216 square yards) at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,041, exclusive of establishment, the cost to be met partly from savings on the previous estimates and partly from a grant of Rs. 18,000 made in the Budget, 1897-98, from the fixed annual revenue surplus. That, lastly, as a means of saving in maintenance charges, the Trustees sanctioned (Trustees' Resolution dated 15th June 1897) the roads on the reclamations of Basins Nos. 5, 6 and 7 being made to Municipal requirements at an estimated further cost of Rs. 18,650, exclusive of establishment to be met from the fixed annual revenue surplus; that the entire cost of the works, exclusive of establishment, as thus sanctioned was:—

	Area. Square yards.	Cost. Rs.
Basins Nos. 5, 6 and 7	38,813	1,29,870
Basin No. 2	29,317	43 602
" " 1	20,216	35,041
Extra for roads...	——	18,650
Square yards...	88,346	Rs. 2,27,163

That the Engineer now reports that the actual cost will not exceed Rs. 1,88,207, showing a saving of Rs. 38,956, which includes Rs. 12,459 for paving footpaths which the Municipal Commissioner has agreed to defer indefinitely, and this item may, as regards ways and means, be disregarded, that making this deduction the Trustees have:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of works	1,75,768	
Add—Share of Engineering Establishment, Workshops and Stores, say	17,577	
	Rs. 1,93,345	
Against which there is provision under—Loan—		
Original	1,38,000	
Re-appropriated from Dolphin Lighthouse	52,819	1,90,819
Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus—Budget, 1897-98	18,000	
Supplementary Budget, 1897-98.. ...	6,211	
Add—Establishment, say.. ...	2,421	26,632
		Rs. 2,17,451

or Rs. 24,106 in excess of requirements. That it is proposed to adjust the expenditure so as to secure this saving under loan so as to make it available for further works at Sewree or other more urgently necessary works.

That, as regards further works at Sewree, the Engineer in the report herewith submitted makes proposals which, in order of relative urgency, may be classed as follows:—1. Levelling low plot south of Basin No. 1, Rs. 6,530, 2 Additional reclamation north of Powder Magazine Rs. 10,769, 3 Raising level of filling on Basin No. 1 Rs. 10,175, 4. New forty-foot road Rs. 29,702, Total Rs. 57,176 *Add*—Establishment, &c. 5,717, Total Rs. 62,893, and further shows certain modifications of these proposals, which would reduce the cost to:—1 Rs. 4,224, 2 Rs. 3,025, 3 Rs. 8,690, 4 Rs. 20,661 total Rs. 36,600. *Add*—Establishment Rs. 3,660 total Rs. 40,260. That he has recently been carefully over the whole area; in fact these proposals are the outcome of a discussion he had on the ground with Mr. Squire, and he may say that they are all very desirable works, and he should be very glad to see them carried out. But there are many urgent demands which, on the score of necessity and of affording the prospect of a larger and more immediate return on the outlay, should have the priority; for instance, the roads on the Apollo Reclamation in connection with Mr. Tatas application and adapting the Mody Bay North Reclamation to the purposes of a Bulk Oil Installation, from which the receipts will be very large. That the forty-foot road at Sewree will hardly be required until the railway is made and would not serve the purpose of opening up fresh building sites and would not be directly remunreative. And recommending.—That until some progress is made in letting sites on the area reclaimed from Basins Nos. 5, 6 and 7 which has been laid out with excellent road frontages, further expenditure should not be incurred. That the road itself east of the line of railway might be fairly included in the estimate for the railway, and that, when the occasion arises to apply to Government for sanction to a fresh loan, the matter should be reconsidered with a view to provision being made for further improvements to the Sewree properties. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read minutes of Trustees.

Resolution.—The Chairman's recommendations which are concurred in by the land and railway's committee are approved.

MEREWETHER ROAD.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris Architects, dated 17th March 1898, forwarding, on behalf of their clients, three blue print drawings showing the block plan, ground plan, and upper floor plan of the premises he proposes to erect upon the Morewether Road on the land between Linden House and Mr. Ezra's new premises; and requesting permission to proceed with the foundations at once, subjects to the Municipal sanction so as to enable them to complete the foundations before the monsoon. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd March 1898, reporting that he has no objection to the foundations being taken in hand for the building shown on the plans, and remarking that the garden space on the north and south sides is more than the width of 25 feet allowed between the two plots; and that the fences should be placed 2 feet back from the boundaries and not upon the boundasy lines. Read letter Mess, Gostling and Morris dated 31st March 1898, saying that he Trustees would like to see the elevation of the proposed building before sanctioning the foundation plan. Read letter from Mssars' Gostling and Morris, dated 1st April 1898, saying that the height of the floors of the several storeys of their client's house will correspond ith the White House, Wellington House, and the new buildings now being erected for Messrs. Grant and Ezra, and that the elevations of the house will be forwarded in due course, but that meanwhile they are anxious for the foundations to be sanctioned.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no obtection to the foundations being proceeded with, and the ground may be made over to Messrs. Gostling and Morris signing the usual form of monthly tenancy lease pending the execution of the agreement to lease.

Read memorandum by the Chairman, dated 30th March 1898, proposing the addition of certain clauses to the Bombay Port Trust Amendment Bill, with regard to the following points:—I. The application to Bombay Port Trust of the provision of Section 5 of the Indian Securities Act of 1886, empowering the survivor or survivors of two or more joint holders of stock to deal with the property. Empowering the Trustees to reserve and set apart for the purposes of any investment authorized by the Act any debentures to be issued on account of any loan sanctioned by Government. III. To prevent any such investment operating to extinguish or cancel such debentures. IV. To legalise what has already been done in this respect.

Resolution.—The Solicitor should be instructed to submit draft clauses covering the several points mentioned in the Chairman's memo.

OIL TANKS.

Read copy (supplied by Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., with their letter of 5th April 1898) of letter dated 5th April 1898, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, by Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., forwarding a copy of the following telegram received by them that day from the Secretary, Defence Committee, Simla, and requesting that on the strength of the telegram and the importance of the work being commenced immediately, Government will kindly accord sanction to the erection of the installation and advise the Port Trustees to that effect:—"Your letter 30th March. Case regarding oil tanks returned, Government Military Department Defence Committee raising no objection."

Resolution.—Recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

	For week ending 1st April 1898. From 26th to 31st March 1898.	For week ending 1st April 1898. For 1st April 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	...	897
" piloted out of harbour	23	4	884
" transported	19	1	535
" attended to	3	..	123
" warped	2	..	58

Pilotage Statement.	For week ending 1st April 1897. From 26th to 31st March 1897.	For week ending 1st April 1897. For 1st April 1897.	Total from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	5	925
" piloted out of harbour	17	5	934
" transported	6	1	556
" attended to	5	..	84
" warped	1	..	59

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

The managing committee in presenting their 22nd annual report of the Fund and its audited Statement of Accounts, for the year ending 31st December 1897, state that it still continues to maintain its position and to make steady progress. During the year under review the development of the Fund was satisfactory. Sixteen new members were admitted paying monthly subscriptions amounting to Rs. 81-0-1, for the following pensions:—12 for pensions of Rs. 10 each, 2 for pensions of Rs. 15 each, 1 for pensions of Rs. 20 each, 1 for pension of Rs. 30 each. Five members died during the year—namely, Messrs. Gunput Meghsham Navalkar, Gujanun Pursbotum Kothare, H. A. De Silva, B. A. de Oliveira and Michael Tighe, whose widows were admitted to pension.

The committee regret to record the loss they have sustained by the death of their colleague Mr. Michael Tighe, who for many years (viz. from the beginning of the Fund) took an active part in the management and welfare of the Fund. During the year two widows died, viz., Anpoornabai, widow of Mr. Janardhun Ramchundra, and Ramabai, widow of Mr. Hurrischundra Ramchundra. Their pensions of Rs. 10 each ceased. The following twenty-two widows now stand on the Pension List. Mrs. Margaret Tighe, is not mentioned in the list, because she has not received her pension in this year.

The collections during the year from all sources including the cash balance of 31st December, 1893, amount to Rs. 14,170-8-6, of which the committee invested in Government Securities, Port Trust Securites, and Bombay Municipal Bonds Rs. 8,357-8-0, paid for Working Expenses Rs. 1,243-4-0, paid Pensions Rs. 3,802-13-6, paid Refunds Rs. 449-4-10, and carried a cash balance to next year's account, Rs. 317-10-2. Total Rs. 14,170-8-6. The funded capital and its market value on the 31st December 1897 was Rs. 1,30,402-8-0.

EURASIAN COLONY.

Recent visitors speak in high terms of the good work being accomplished by the Rev. Julius Smith and Mrs. Smith at Thandaung, in the Toungoo district. These good people are inculcating the doctrine of "self-help" amongst poor Anglo-Burman and Eurasian orphans, which is bound to bear fruit in the future. Without native servants in the past two years, they have proved that it is possible to live and get on fairly comfortably on the Toungoo hills in a good climate. They have had no sickness, and the fever which the soldiers suffered from when they had a small station there, has not troubled this little colony. Hardships, of course, they have endured as pioneers in a new country always have to endure. But it is hoped that these are nearly over now, and that the new buildings in course of erection through the liberality of one of their visitors last year, will prevent any such mishaps as they encountered at first by the wind blowing down one of their first bamboo houses. When their coffee crop comes to perfection, it is to be hoped that the returns will be as profitable as those commenced some years ago by other planters, and that the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Smith and his wife will have helped to prove that there are excellent future prospects for Anglo-Burman and Eurasian lads in a hill climate, within a few hours journey of Rangoon, where a good market exists for produce.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—April 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

For Consent Decree.

596-97—Little and Co—Jeewraj Khimjee and others vs Veerbai and others—Payne G and S.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

47-97—In person—Rama Malloo vs Girjabai and others—Part heard.

12-98—In person—Maun Mohomed vs Mohomedally Amirally Punjabi.

Postponed Long Cause.

206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

39-97—Cragie L and O—Khanoobai vs Cassumalli Jairajbhoy—Framjee and D.

Postponed Long Cause.

636-97—Framjee and D—Cassumalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai vs Khanoobai—Craigie L and O.

450-25768-96—R S Brown and Co—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and Noble.

451-25769-96—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and Noble.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere and the rise has been brisk to rapid at many of the reporting stations. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest over the greater part of the Madras Presidency. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Amraoti and Neemuch, 14 at Agra and Lahore, and 12 at Allahabad and Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is from 8° to 15° in excess of the normal in Rajputana and at Bhuj, Deesa, Jhansi, Sirsa, and Lahore, and the minimum 8° to 10° in excess at Lahore and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Jubulpore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Karachi, Veraval, Allahabad, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo and Belgaum, and a few drops at Sholapur. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 13.

Wednesday: The barometer has risen everywhere and over the greater part of the country briskly to rapidly. The barometer remains high over north of the bay and north-east India and low within a depression area over north-west India, but the barometric gradients are lighter over the central parts of the country and the peninsula. Pressure is uniform and the easterly current now prevails right up the Gangetic plain from north Bengal to the Punjab, Southerly winds prevail on most parts of the Madras and Bengal coasts and variable winds elsewhere. The force is stronger than it was yesterday over north-western and central India, but is lighter at the head of the bay and in Bengal. Temperature has fallen over Burma and Bengal and a considerable part of the peninsula. The heat is very largely below normal in bengal, very largely above over north-west India. The highest maximum is 113° in Jacobabad and 112° in Montgomery. Light scattered local showers have been received in Burma, Lower Bengal and west of the peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·767
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)..	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, N, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	185

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—April 12.

10 p.m.	80·7

WEDNESDAY.—April 13.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	85·8

THE RAPACITY OF MONEY-LENDERS.

A JUDGE'S OPINION.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on money-lending resumed its sittings on March 22—Mr T. W. Russell presiding.

Sir James Mathew, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, in reply to the Chairman, said he thought the time had come when there ought to be interposition by the Legislature for the protection of those who borrowed from money-lenders. He was aware of the difficulties of the subject. It was commonly said that any attempt to protect the borrower would only make his position worse, the terms more severe, but he confessed he thought things could not very well be made worse than they now were. It seemed to him that the exactions of some money lenders had passed all bounds. There were two classes of loans—the one where the advance was obtained without security, the other where the loan was made on a bill of sale on furniture or house hold effects. The transactions under the first were sometimes large in amount. Under the second they were generally small. The first class of cases were generally those of men who had some social position—public officials, clergyman, professional men who were driven into a corner, and had to bor-row money. The loan was made with very little difficulty, but the money lender took a very different position afterwards from that which he had assumed before. He was enabled to have recourse to all the resources of the law, and the improvements that had been recently made in it to enable the creditor to obtain a swift remedy were at his disposal. So he was able to say to the unfortunate debtor. "If you don't pay or come to some arrangement, you will have an execution against you in a few days." A man put in that position would do anything. It was not a position in which one man ought to be placed by the law with reference to another. The money lender ought not to have that power of coercion over a fellow creature. It was not blackmailing, but he might act so as to approach very nearly to the confines of that offence and as experience showed; his exactions were under such circumstances excessive. He had a statement which had been laid before him by a highly respectable firm of solicitors in the City as to a case with which they had to deal in the last few days. A money lender lent a clergyman £300–£200 first and £100 shortly afterwards. For the first he took a promissory note for £280 at three months; for the second a promissory note of £140. Before the first promissory note became due, the clergyman received a printed form—a form, therefore, ordinarily used in the man's business as one of his instruments of torture. It ran:—"We warn you that unless the bill be paid or renewed before 12 o'clock (date blank) legal proceedings will at once be taken against you to recover the whole of that now without further notice or delay. All moneys must be paid or sent to——. If you fail to remit by return of post, a writ will immediately be issued, and you will get the bailiffs, and you may safely depend upon them. This is final, and you will not be written to again, and no excuses of any kind will be accepted. You give ten times more trouble than your custom is worth, and we should be glad to get rid of you." The remarkable thing about this circular was that it was in print, and was sent in before the bill was due, and before there had been any default.

The Chairman—Do you object to put in the money-lender's name?

Witness—I leave it to you.

The Chairman—I may tell you that the wording of the circular is very familiar to us.

Sir James Mathew—Then you probably know the name. It was Gordon. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lloyd—They are all described as being morel trouble than their custom is worth,

The witness went on to read a letter written by Gordon to the clergyman's solicitors, in which he said—"I may also state that no further information will be supplied unless accompanied by a money order for five guineas, which is my charge for my trouble for each letter I have to write to you."

Mr. Lloyd—The very high-handed line taken in those documents points to the object prostration to which the victim is reduced?

Witness—Yes, and which the law permits.

The Chairman—We had Gordon before us, and we are not in the least astonished at this circular.

The Witness—It is to be hoped it not a sample, but there is reason to fear from other cases that the same formidable position is taken by money-lenders when any default is made.

Mr. Bayley—From your wide experience, do you consider that the present state of these money lending laws lends to crime, gambling, and suicide?

A.—Yes. Anything may happen.

The equestrian picture of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, by M. Detaille, has just been hung in the private apartments at Windsor Castle (says the *World*). There was no room for this large picture either in the corridor or in the three drawing-rooms, so the Queen decided to have it placed in the dining-room, which is at the north-east corner of the Castle en suite with the White, Green, and Red drawing-rooms, all of which look out over the East Terrace and garden. Hitherto no pictures have been hung in the dining-room, which contains the famous punch-bowl and ladle which Rundell and Bridge made for George IV. at a cost of ten thousand guineas, and which stand on a malachite pedestal presented to the Queen by the Emperor Nicholas I. The picture has enclosed in a mural panel erected on the west wall, which takes the place of a mirror, and the gilt mouldings of the frame are an exact imitation of the Chippendale carvings upon the folding doors of the room. The picture has the appearance of being supported by the sideboard, which is an immense and magnificent one of carved rosewood.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embrodiery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

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GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good White Shirts, to Special order, Price six for Rs. 20 only.—ASQUITH & LORD, Bombay.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS EXPERIENCED ENGINEER for an Up-country Press and Ginning Factory. Apply with Testimonials to "A.," care of this Paper.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, a bay waler gelding, very clever across country, up to 16 stone, practically sound.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

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DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable, from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS nd Co., Ltd., Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ-toned, with 20 and 30 keys, in Mahogany Box, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1733—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

NEW SILK TIES "for tying a bow." Bright stylish checks and other new designs. A large shipment just to hand. Re. 1-8 each. 3 for Rs. 4-4—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs, 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
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CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evideatly been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT :
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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PRICE............................Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

The Easter holidays having continued in London and Liverpool yesterday, and no fresh cablegram having come to hand from New York, we have this evening to report none but local news.

The Cotton market continued quiet in tone to-day, with a moderate business passing. Exporters bought only 200 bales, and the mills 2,400 bales, total, 2,600 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	14,839	bales.
Wheat	36,022	cwts.
Linseed	8,088	"
Rapeseed	17,766	"
Gingellyseed	3,388	"
Poppyseed	915	"
Groundants	862	"
Castorseed	2,109	"
Rice	20,518	"

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Bills were reported placed at the former rate, and there was a moderate enquiry at 1s. 4d. for Demand which was available thereat all day, a small amount of Telegraphic being also done at the same rate. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs do.	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet in tone at 94 1-2 for Account; Threes have declined to 87.

SHARES are neglected. Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 5 lower; and Back Bay Baths, Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,265 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Gutenfels, 1,750 tons, Captain J Denker, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Stanley Hall, 2,660 tons, Captain A Buck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (3rd April) with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,093 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Jawat bin Talub, Mr Ebrahim Halail, Mr and Mrs Strange and child, Mr A W Claxton, Nursing Sister, Robinson, Surgeon-Major and MrsG F Poynder, Mr Abdul Rahmam Hajee, Mr W Towier, Mr J Pingelly, Mr Chas Maddock, Mr W Carpenter, Mr H E Tootman, two native officers, 75 men 21st Bombay Infantry, Mrs Parker, Mr Abdoola Vab, 10 men, 1 woman and 1 child R A, 2 men, 2nd Border Regiment and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 13

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
PRINCE'S DOCK.						
A	Vadala	2164	Hutchison	Zanzibar	14-4	B I S N Co
B	Kirkfield	2290	Gibson	Marseilles	14-4	W&AG&Co
C	Mohammadi	1252		Jedda	16-4	B & P S N Co
E	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	20-4	P & O S N Co
F	Kt Companion	2593	Durant		20-4	K N & Co
H & J	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	15-4	F Heyer
K	M Sephar	2388	Henry	Venice		W & A G & Co
L	Bq Parvady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V Ebraham
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub
N	Idzumi Maru	1999	Nunome	Japan	21-4	N Y Kaisha
O	Northlands	2212	Hughem	Liverpool		J M & Co
P	Trelyon	1990	Blake	Trieste	14-4	W&A G& Co
Q	Lorle	1694	Grake	Naples		R Bros
30 Tons Crane P Dock.						
	Chybassa	1688	Metcalfe			M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Mahanadi	547	Fakeer			S & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	G Ports	14-4	S & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	20-4	M M & Co
2	City of London	2056	Scarff	Karachee	16-4	F F & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Barabino	Genoa	28-4	N G Italiana
4	Bancoora	2197	Cruess	Calcutta	16-4	M M & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China	26-4	P & O Co
6	Ganges	2110	Creery	Aden	16-4	P & O Co
7	M Teresa	1322	Marovich	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
8	Bombay	2049	Turner	Antwerp		J M & Co
12	Brinkburn	2096	Martin	Havre	18-4	B'bay Co
13	Thyra	2244	Dumming	Genoa		W&A G & Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	13-4	D A & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachee	15-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Stanley Hall s	Buck	Calcutta, April 3

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Locksley Hall s.	Collins	Liverpool
	Gutenfels s	Denker	Hamburg

The steamer Simla, Captain Robertson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
March					
12	Wilderspool	Day	Barry	1	Calcutta
27	Racoon H M's	Hewett	Perim		
28	Csahmere	Soutar	Karachi	31	Jeddah
	Rome	Cowie	London	29	Sydney
	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Perim		
29	Parramatta	Preston	London		Bombay
	Graffoe	Penwill	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Duke of Westminster	Prentice	London		Brisbane
30	Naseri	Raffin	Bombay	2	Suakin
	Naderi	Hansen	Calcutta		Jeddah
	Lyder Horn	Hammeraas	Yokohama	30	New York
	Laos	Flandin	Marseilles		Bombay
	Africa	Merlo	Mussowa	31	Mussowa
	Caledonia	Andrews	Bombay	30	Marseilles
31	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Perim ex 'China'	1	Somali coas
	Clan Ogilvy	Young	Vizagapatum	31	London
April					
1	Massilia	Crawford	Calcutta	1	London
	Victoria (Yacht)	Lunham	Colombo		Suez, &c
	Swainby	Whalley	Java		Delaware Bk water
	Falcon	Craig	Perim ex 'China'	2	Perim ex 'China'
	Pylades H M's	Adams	Australia	5	England
	Stuttgart	Kohlenbeck	Bremen	1	Sydney
2	Canara	Stabb	Bombay	5	Zanzibar
3	Admiral Nahim of R M War	Nebagatoff	Colombo	3	Suez, &c
	Sirius H M's.	Cherry	Plymouth	5	Bombay
	Goa	Plommer	Zanzibar	4	Bombay
	Herzog	Issendorff	Zanzibar	3	Hamburg
4	Duke of Argyll	Candy	Brisbane	4	London
	Jessie	Rodgaard	Akyab		Port Said F O
	R Rubattino	Saporiti	Genoa		Bombay
	Falcon	Craig	Perim ex 'China'	5	Perim ex 'China'
	Dunera H Transport	Smith	Bombay	4	Southampton

Aden, April 5.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th April, 1898.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. on Friday next the 15th inst. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N-C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 2nd April 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,376	50,425	...	3,049	...	23,750
Goods	86,598	71,073	15,525	...	77,819	...
Other earnings	4,162	5,061	...	899	25,610	...
Total for week	1,38,136	1,26,559	11,577	...	—	—
Aggregate	17,84,304	17,04,625	—	—	79,679	—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ASHE—PATTERSON—April 6, at St Stephen's, Berhampore, by the Rev J English, Chaplain, R W D'E Ashe, I C S, to Mary Lillian, second daughter of Benjamin Patterson, Esq., of 95, Lower Leeson, St Dublin and Dunran Co, Wicklow.

DEATH.

MACFARLANE—April 7, at Kodaikanal, of malarial fever, Agnes Stuart, the wife of the Rev G H Macfarlane, London Missionary Society, Cuddapah, aged 36 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

IT is worth noting that Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who paid special attention to the subject when Commissioner of Burma, is strongly of opinion that the prolongation of the railway from Mandalay beyond Kunlon Ferry is sheer waste of money and must end in disappointment. It is impossible to tap Chinese or Yunnan trade in that direction, for the simple reason that the region produces nothing, and there is no trade to tap. The line after crossing the Ferry will enter upon a sterile country intersected by ranges of hills which it will be difficult and costly to cross, and when crossed the line will be in the air. The former Commissioner, who has unfortunately been compelled to retire prematurely from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, made no secret of a well-grounded preference for a railway running, not north into Yunnan, but south into the Southern Shan States, where there is a certain amount of trade already existing that might easily be exported. The country is fertile with a good climate. It produces lac, cattle, and fruits. Once opened up by a railway it would be covered with plantation and produce tea, coffee, and everything that grows in Assam or Ceylon. Politically and strategically such a railway would be of real importance, running as it would parallel to the western frontier of Siam, the neutrality of which depends on the observance of the treaty with France which is the sole barrier to further aggressions by that Power. If the twenty-five kilometres west of the Mekong, which is the present limit of French expansion, should be over-passed, a railway running south through the Shan States and in direct communication with Mandalay and the River Irrawady would be of the first importance for the defence of our South-Eastern frontier if complications should hereafter arise in that quarter. For the present line there is really nothing to be said but that it is laid on the delusion that it will in some unexplained way open up the trade of South and Central China to Indian and British trade.

The Yangtze Kiang and the West River have a monopoly of that trade by geographical position. That being so, Great Britain and India can and always will have as much of it as they choose to compete for. Especially since recent concesscions from the Government of China have opened the internal waters of the Empire to trade, and the valley of the yellow river has been definitely acknowledged to be within the British sphere of influence. The general nature of the Mandalay-Kunlon Ferry railway even in British territory may be understood by the following description that appears in the appendix of the Administration Report on Indian railways directed to lines under construction. "The Mandalay-Kunlon line is being constructed for a single track with fifty pound steel rails and wooden sleepers. The sleepers will be of teak, pynkado, ingyin, tleya or oak, and average 2,200 a mile. It is a mountain railway with a ruling gradient of 1 in 40, except on the Maymyo flat, miles 13 to 28, where gradients of 1 in 25 have been sanctioned." That is bad enough, but real trouble will begin when the attempt is made to prolong the line through the far more difficult and mountainous territory of Yunnan, in the distant hope of getting to the capital of that province. The two hundred and twenty-four miles of the line between Mandalay and Minghet through the northern Shan States—the chief export of which is picked tea—will cost a million sterling. Thence to the Kunlon Ferry the wild and fruiless territory is inhabited by predatory tribes. Merchants will be in no hurry to divert such trade as exists from the river route to send it across the hills to such an unsatisfactory terminus. Since the railway to the Ferry is now far advanced there is no use crying over spilled milk. But there is still time to reconsider the question of carrying it still further and fairing worse. At the Ferry such traffic as exists converges from different directions, and whatever it is the line will get it. By turning round and carrying the line southward in the opposite direction to that hitherto contemplated in quest of the will-o'-the-wisp of Chinese markets that do not exist in that region, the Southern Shan States will be opened up. Trade that may one day become large and lucrative can be called into existence, while Imperial interests of unquestionable importance will be safeguarded.

It is impossible not to admire the persistency with which not only British pioneers of commerce, but French Empire-builders have sought to tap the supposed riches of Yunnan and the adjacent provinces of South Eastern China by routes that events have shown to be wholly impracticable. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt S. Hallett, men of unquestionable ability and indefatigable energy, have for years sought what might be truly called a north-west passage from Moulmein to China. To them it was nothing that such a route required the proposed railway to cross a perfect grid-iron of mountains and rivers and morasses, in order to intercept trade that for ages and ages has sought far easier river route to the sea at Bangkok. To their eloquent insistence it is mainly due that a Rangoon and Mandalay railway is being pushed on at a heavy cost to Kunlon Ferry with a fond hope that it may ultimately cross Yunnan and get into the heart of China. Somewhat further east a succession of French Colquhouns and Holt Halletts have been engaged in a precisely similar labour. M. Ferry, one of the ablest of the statesmen of the Third Republic, lost popularity and power by the ruthless resolution with which he pursued the chimera of getting access to Yunnan by making the Red River French. He sent 40,000 French conscripts to beat down the Black Flags that rose in his path. He waged unofficial war with China, bombarded Chinese towns, threatened to annex Formosa—a feat the Japanese found to be quite feasible—and seemed to be on the point of success when a slight reverse, produced to the crisis, and he fell, to rise no more. But he had made Tonquin French, and the Red River was opened up. The Black Flags ceased from troubling. But the exploitation of Yunnan and the great Chinese markets in the Provinces to which Yunnan was supposed to give access, are just as remote now as when M. Ferry took office. The strange thing is that neither the English nor French pioneer, alert, observant, and laborious as they have shown themselves to be, took the trouble to do what a distinguished German explorer was at the pains to do in the early eighties—explore Yunnan and put down the result of his observations in black and white. They would then have found that the geographical configuration of Yunnan forbade hope that access to any one of its five great valleys would give access to the others. They would have learned that Yunnan consists of five valleys separated by lofty ridges spreading out like the fingers of a giant's hand from the great tableland on the north-east, and that it was as difficult to get from one valley across the mountains into the next, as to give access to the first. Making a railway from Burma into Yunnan according to the German explorer would involve the piercing of four tunnels, each of them more difficult than that of Mont Cenis. When made only one valley would be reached; the rest would be as inaccessable as before. Each of the Yunnan Valleys has some speciality. One has copper mines; another grows tea, another something else. Collectively they have a fair output; which all finds its way by river to the sea. Railways and the Red River were not in the scheme of things when Yunnan was evolved out as a chaos of mountains.

THE belief expressed in some quarters that in the event of war between America and Spain there will be a material rise in the value of Indian cotton, is based on a very incomplete view of the principal factors in the situation. As is well known the American crop this year is the largest on record, and the quantity already shipped is proportionate. In Liverpool one and a-quarter million of bales have been received, and on the Continent the stocks are correspondingly large. Therefore even if it be assumed that Spain will exercise to the fullest extent the liberty she possesses, being, like her enemy, outside the Declaration of Paris, a long time must elapse before Spanish interference with the cotton ships that she can seize will lower the visible supply in Europe sufficiently to lead to a rise in prices. But the question arises whether Spain is likely to exercise her right of intercepting vessels from American ports under a neutral flag, and (whether they contain contraband of war or not) holding a court at leisure on the captured boats. By far the greater part of the cotton of the United States is shipped in British bottoms, and French and German vessels also carry a good deal. Of course, if war were declared the American cargo boats would cease to run, and the exports would be almost exclusively in neutral bottoms. This being so it is not to be supposed for a moment that England, France, and Germany would permit Spanish interference with their merchant navy without bringing very strong pressure to bear upon the Madrid Government. Spain could not afford to forfeit the friendship of three of the six Powers which have joined in an appeal to President McKinley not to declare war. For this reason a blockade of the Gulf Ports or of the Atlantic ports to prevent the shipment of cotton under neutral flags would not be lightly undertaken by Spain. A fortnightly line of cotton steamers now runs between the Gulf ports and Japan, but if this service is interfered with, the Island Kingdom will have it in her power by interference in Manilla to add to the anxieties of the Madrid Government, just when it will be needful to concentrate defensive resources in and around Cuba. Japan, too, has on hand a large quantity of cheap American cotton, some of it negotiated through a well known Bombay house. Under all the circumstances of the case it does not seem likely that war between the two countries would result in such an increased demand in Europe for Surats or other Indian varieties as to lead to any very material rise in local prices. Those prices have remained remarkably steady during the last few months, in spite of the limited enquiry from Europe, and expert opinion inclines to the belief that if war is declared there may be some little fluctuation in price and the tendency may be upwards, but this will only last a short time. Receipts in Bombay are likely to be brisk during the next few weeks, as large quantities of cotton have been held back. The demand for it will be steady, as, apart from the foreign trade, the local mills will towards the end of next month lay in the usual stock for the monsoon.

THAT the serious loss of foreign trade suffered by Bombay during the last eighteen months has been more largely due to the Famine than to the Plague is clearly shown in the Note prepared by the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust, on the revenues of the Trust for the financial year just closed. The Budget estimates of the Trust and the actuals usually correspond with remarkable closeness, but in the year just ended, the total revenues, Rs. 43,18,096, are more than three lakhs below the estimates. The detailed figures are, however, satisfactory in this respect: that they show that the period in which the trade of the city suffered most severely was the first half of 1897, and that since then there has been a satisfactory recovery. For example, the revenue receipts in the first quarter of 1898, were Rs. 12,19,000 as compared with Rs. 10,55,000 in the corresponding period of last year, a figure which may be regarded as normal. The difference in revenues from dock dues between the first six months of 1896, and the same period of 1897 is rather more than three lakhs. Five-sixths of this loss is attributable to the falling off in exports, the remainder being due to diminished imports. As the reduction in exports occurred chiefly in agricultural produce, Mr. Hughes infers that the famine had far more to do with the diminution than the plague—an inference which is supported by the recovery of trade that has taken place on the cessation of scarcity, while the plague has been even more rife than it was last year. Mr. Hughes justly observes that the conditions of the past eighteen months have been such that the effect on trade might well have been far more disastrous than has been the case. The rapid recovery which is now taking place is pointed to as showing the vitality of the commerce of this great city, and as "an encouragement to press for reductions in railway rates to place Bombay on a more equal footing with competing ports, and to prosecute the scheme already prepared for improved railway connections, which will not only save materially in the cost of handling goods of all sorts, but will render the trade independent of cartage, which is both costly and unreliable." The recent strike of cartmen, and the high prices they have since demanded and obtained, afford full justification for the description Mr. Hughes gives of the old fashioned method still in vogue here for conveying goods from the railway wharves to the docks. Trade invariably follows the cheapest route, and the Port Trust line may be regarded as an absolute essential to successful competition with Calcutta for the merchandise of the North-West. The scheme has "hung fire" far too long already.

THE official returns show 12,341 persons in receipt of famine relief, the bulk of them—9,650—being in Bombay; the remainder in Madras. The expected improvement in these two presidencies does not come as quickly as was expected. During the past week in Bombay there was slight rain in parts of six districts, but the standing crops were injured by rust and high winds in two talukas of Thar and Parkar. The harvesting of late crops has been completed in some districts and is progressing in others. Cotton-picking continues in eight, and preparations for next season in thirteen districts. It is satisfactory to know that fodder is sufficient, and agricultural stock is generally healthy, but prices have risen in four districts and they have fallen in four also, but elsewhere they are stationary. In Madras rain fell over many districts. There was a rainfall of over one inch in Sankaranainarkoil, in Tinnevelly; one inch in Agency Station, in Vizagapatam; and light scattered showers in Ganjam, Vizagapatam Agency, Godaveri, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, and the West Coast, but the water-supply is still insufficient for irrigation, except in Malabar, the Nilgiris, and the Circars. The standing crops are generally in fair condition, but for them rain is wanted in parts. The harvest continues with a middling outturn generally. Pasture is, however, scarce, and though fodder is available, it is dear and the condition of cattle no more than normal. Prices have slightly risen in Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, and Malabar. Elsewhere they are stationary or slightly easier, but there is no improvement in prospects. Throughout the country generally, however, prospects are satisfactory. Besides Bombay and Madras, Burma is the only province which has cause for complaint. Extensive destruction of tobacco and dry weather paddy by insects has occurred in parts of Sagaing; destruction of jawari in Meiktila and of tobacco in Myingyan by insects is also reported. Dry weather paddy in parts of Thayetmyo has suffered from caterpillars. The consequence is that prices have risen.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was unanimously appointed Chairman for the current year. Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, applied for and obtained six months' leave from May 18th, on private affairs, preparatory to retirement, and it was decided to advertise for applicants for the secretaryship, the advertisement to state that the acting appointment would probably be made permanent at the end of six months. On the motion of Dr. Viegas, the Municipal Commissioner was requested to inform the Committee as to the results of Professor Lustig's curative serum in the treatment of plague cases.

As no Hindu member of the Corporation was elected to the Standing Committee by the Corporation last week, Government have appointed Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya to the Committee in the place of Professor Muller. The other Government nominees, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Cuffe, and Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, have been reappointed.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. CREAGH, C.B., Commanding Bombay District, has taken up his residence at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. H. RIVERS, A.M.S., will proceed forthwith to take medical charge of the Purandhar Sanitarium, on permanent transfer to Poona District.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence has been granted to Captain and Adjutant S. J. Chamier, R.A., from 11th April to 9th June next.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and a Special Jury nearly concluded the enquiry into the murder of George Taylor and Charles Evans, Lance Corporals of the Shropshire Regiment, who were assaulted by the rioters in Grant Road on the 9th March last, and died at the Jamsetjee Hospital the same afternoon. The five accused in the case, Walli Mahomed Lallmahomed, Mahomed Hanif Mansoorali, Moolla Haji Eddo, Shaik Hyder Shaik Karim, and Mahomed Ali *alias* Soudager, were charged with committing the murders of the two soldiers abovenamed; with rioting, armed with deadly weapons; with being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of assaulting Europeans, &c. The whole of Tuesday and a portion of yesterday were occupied in hearing evidence. The Advocate General summed up the evidence for the prosecution, and was followed by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, who addressed the jury on behalf of the first and second accused. The court then adjourned until this morning.

FROM yesterday the posting of a Military Field Officer of the day at the Police Head Quarters, after going on for exactly five weeks, was discontinued. In future non-commissioned officers in command of picquets in the city are to report themselves on relief to the Adjutant of their regiment.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the British committee formed to assist in the celebration in May next at Lisbon of the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Cape route to India by Vasco da Gama was held, on March 21, at the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Clements Markham presided, and there were also present Sir A. Rollit, M.P., Sir G. Birdwood, Sir D. Tennant, Sir Charles Lawson, Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, Sir George Taubman-Goldie, and others. The Portuguese Minister, Sir Luiz de Soveral, and the Royal Commissioner and Governor-General of Mozambique were also present. The chairman referred to the great geographical interest of the event which would be celebrated in Lisbon on May 17 to 20, and said that a dinner and also a meeting would be held in connection with the celebration in May at the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society. Sir A. Rollit said it had been arranged to hold a meeting in May at the India Office, over which the Secretary of State had promised to preside, and the department had also sent charts and plans to the exhibition at Lisbon. Resolutions of congratulation to the King and people of Portugal upon the occasion were passed and were cordially acknowledged by Sir Luiz de Soveral, and a sub-committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

THE "Odesski Listok" and the "Odesskia Novosti," the two chief South Russian journals published in Odessa have, by order of the Minister of the Interior, been suspended for one calendar month. A couple of local incidents recently reported, and reflecting very mildly upon the supinenses of the police, are believed to constitute the offence, although no explanation is given officially. The curious feature of these suspensions is the fact that every line of the journal passes the censorship before going to press and with the local censor's exequatur the publisher naturally considers his impression perfectly safe. But he has not only the pleasure of the police to reckon with, but also the superior authorities in the capital. The muzzling of the Russian Press has latterly been carried out with unusual rigour.

DURING the recent typhoid epidemic at Maidstone a vaccinating station was set up by Surgeon-Major Semple (of Netley) for testing the recently-discovered typhoid antitoxine. Of eighty-four nurses and attendants who were vaccinated with the lymph, not one contracted the disease; but of the 120 who refused to be vaccinated sixteen were attacked.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE CUBAN QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 12, MIDNIGHT.

It is believed that the report of the foreign Committee of the Washington Senate is in favor of declaring the independence of Cuba, and demanding that the Spanish forces should quit the Island, and instructing President McKinley to employ all the forces of the country to execute these resolutions.

MEDICAL STAFF FOR EGYPT.

Fifteen non-commissioned officers and men of the Medical Staff Corps have been ordered to Egypt.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM WIRES CONGRATULATIONS TO THE QUEEN.

APRIL 13.

The Emperor William has telegraphed to her Majesty the Queen his congratulations on the British victory over the Dervishes on the Atbara River.

THE WELSH MINE STRIKE.

An abortive conference has been held at Cardiff of the employers and the miners on strike, the latter's delegates having no plenary powers.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

The British Brigade has arrived at Darmali, and goes into summer quarters there and at Essilem.

General Maxwell's Brigade is going to Berber.

TROOPS FOR MAURITIUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

Orders have been issued for the early despatch of the 1st Bengal Infantry from Jhansi to Mauritius for garrison duty. The regiment will embark at Bombay in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive. A wing of the 6th Madras Infantry from Nowgong will replace it at Jhansi.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The Camp of the First Brigade is now to be withdrawn from Ilam Gudr to Bara.

SIMLA AND ITS WATER-SUPPLY.

SERIOUS POSITION.

The position is growing serious in Simla regarding the water-supply, as despite the great curtailment of hours during which the taps are open the reservoir is getting so low that orders are now issuing to stop road-watering altogether. The weather is set fine throughout Northern India, and there are no prospects of rain at present, though the conditions to date are favourable for a seasonable monsoon, reports which have reached Government showing the snowfall upon the whole to be fairly normal in the Himalaya, and pressure conditions satisfactory. The next six weeks, however, are always critical ones, as the nature of the monsoons greatly depends upon the weather in May.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S ACCIDENT.

I regret to hear that Sir George White's leg had to be replaced in plaster of Paris at Aden owing to an incomplete juncture at the worst fracture. This means the probable postponement of his recovery for another three weeks.

HEAVY WEATHER IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 13.

During the last few days the heat in Poona was intense, the thermometer in the shade being nearly 109. This afternoon about three clouds gathered, and after one hour's interval a severe duststorm passed and it commenced to rain heavily. There was then a shower of hailstones for some few minutes, and the ground was covered with it. In the evening it rained again with thunder and lightning, and made the atmosphere somewhat cooler.

Owing to the heavy rain, the Camp of Detention near the Railway station was flooded, and the camp authorities decided to send on a greater portion of the people to their destinations. Accordingly they were examined and sent to the Railway station, about 1,000 being sent by the Southern-Maratha Railway in special trains and others despatched in ordinary trains by the G. I. P. Railway.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE McGURK.

Private McGurk, of the Durham Light Infantry, who was in police custody for discharging some shots from an air gun, injuring three perrons, and was made over to the Military authority, will most probably be dealt with by a Court Martial. The injured men are all right again, but the sweeper who had three pellets extracted is not quite well yet.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 28-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2¾ per cent. Consols 111.1-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.......... 113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 1- 8
Bar Silver 25 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolamo and Bisaeo interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok restored.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted till further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.

The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Cable Sierra Leone Accra interrupted.

Next post for Costa Rica leaves Panama, at noon of the 19th April.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 13th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	12	3	35 p.m.	13	50
Teheran	13	2	9 p.m.	..	39
Suez	13	2	45 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 13th April 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	46	...	1
" Karachi	1	27	...	1
" Madras	1	2	...	1

THE French mail steamer Ville de Rome went aground on March 22, near Cape Negro, Minorca, during a fog. The 117 passengers, crew, and mails, were saved.

THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS AND TRANSPORT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SWAIKOT, APRIL 8.

THE last three or four weeks have been uneventful to a painful degree, a time of "political activity" which is not the excitement a soldier seeks. But at last the long lingering period of procrastination is at an end and the welcome orders to demobilize have come—welcome to all but those whose luck keeps them up in these parts to guard the Khyber and its approaches—welcome even to these for how they know—it is the trying uncertainty that is so hard to bear. One day you hear that another week will see the Afridis all in and so you put off sending for this and that comfort. And so on until four solid months have passed—months of uncertainty and chaos. As a sporting 'Tommy' said to me the other day "The fighting we likes, but this bally baithoing is so much clean gone out of one's life." And so it seems, but with Frontier tribes it appears to be a *sine qua non* of war. Many of us would have preferred a Spring Campaign, but I think we are all glad to know what we are to do.

We have had very few excitements, but now and again a party of budmashes has reminded us that we are in an enemy's country. The last little contretemps I told you about was on 'One Tree Hill,' a high commanding point on the left bank on the Bara river near Barkai, when an officer and a man of the Cornwalls were slightly wounded. After that the 3rd Brigade marched three miles up the river to Gulla Kadai, leaving the Gordons and Cornwalls at Barkai and a company of the 1-3 Gurkhas on 'One Tree Hill.'

We met with no opposition as we marched to Gulla Kadai and all the villagers arround seemed friendly. But the usual unexpected turned up, and a party of officers from Barkai who had gone into Mamanai to play hockey and were returning with their Mounted Infantry (on mules) escort were suddenly attacked by a party of budmashes only a mile from Barkai. They sprang out of cover as the first group of the party passed and firing a volley at ten yards wounded one officer and two men and one horse. The officer was slightly wounded, but the two men have since had an arm and a leg respectively amputated and the horse had to be put down. This occurred at 5-30 p.m., the enemy lying up in a nullah and then got clear away. One man of the Gordons who was shot through the leg had a very unpleasant experience. Whilst he was lying on the ground in a helpless condition one of the budmashes ran up and securing his rifle pointed it at his head intending to shoot, but luckily at that moment the second half of the party came round the corner and he was glad enough to escape with his loot. It appears almost incredible that this party of budmashes got off scotfree. But they did. We had two pickets behind them who must have heard their volley and yet these men managed to make good their escape between these pickets. The absolute daring and fearlessness of these men cannot but call forth one's admiration. Their love for rifles certainly excels their love of life. For where the former is at stake they seem reckless of the latter. On arrival at Gulla Kadai the Pioneers and coolies proceeded with the road as far as Burwan—about three miles short of Gulli Khell, where we left the river bed as we marched down the Bara Valley and where we had such heavy fighting on the 13th of December. The heavy rains we have had of late have flooded the river and the bridges across the river between Momanai and Barkai were all washed away. Luckily the Suspension Bridge at Momanai was just completed in time and so communications with Bara were not interrupted. But it appeared necessary to have a road from Momanai to Barkai on the right bank of the river, instead of having to cross over to the left bank and then over again at Barkai to get on to Gulla Kadai, and this has now been completed. So that we have a good useful road on either bank as far as Barkai and one on the right bank as far as Burwan. Thus should circumstances ever compel us to return to Tirah up the Bara Valley, only three miles of road remain to be made to complete our passage to Dwa Toi. This road-making has had a most beneficial effect on the Afridis, especially on those who possess land, their one cry being "do anything you like but don't make high roads into our country." But to enforce their compliance with our terms it was absolutely necessary to show the tribes what we intended doing should they refuse compliance, and by making these roads slowly but surely we have not only brought them to their senses, but have now a practical road into their country.

Orders are now out for demobilisation, the first troops moving from here on the 5th, viz., the Royal Irish and a Battery, then follow the rest of the 3rd Brigade on the 6th, and the 4th Brigade from Momanai on the 7th. Our Brigade is to remain at Ilam Gudr for a week or so, but, should things remain quiet, they are pretty certain to be sent down by the end of the month. Thus the Afridi war of the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98 has come to a close, and I venture to say to a successful close. It has been fashionable to run it down in the papers and to sneer at the way the campaign has been carried out, but have we not done all we said we would?—Can any one deny this success? Did these effeminate soldier-players imagine that we could do what we have done against such a well armed and active enemy and in such a difficult country without loss of life? Shade of Marlborough! Our whole losses from beginning to end only add up to one big battle's butcher bill, and yet our effeminate youths (or was it the old men?) when we have sixty or seventy casualties at once take up their pens, evidently more readily than their swords, and cry out with one accord "what a shame" or words to that effect. No one denies that mistakes have been made, the Officer Commanding himself having in his despatches made this clear as to the second taking of Dargai. But the success of the campaign is undeniable. Nothing but the complete and absolute submission of the tribes could have brought their rifles in.

The future of the Khyber is at present unknown, but one thing seems certain, that we shall hold it for the next six months at least. I paid a flying visit up the Khyber a week ago. Leaving Peshawar at 7 a.m., you can drive to Landi Kotal and be back in Peshawar by 5 p.m., and a very pleasant day it is although somewhat depressing to see our ruined forts. The road is a capital one, and where narrow is, being widened and improved generally. I met a very large kafila coming down from Kabul with their few shaggy Afghan camels—in fact, both man and beast seemed fine specimens of their kind. The camels are very much more powerful than our Indian ones, all possessing great bone and up to any weight.

To return to the Bara troops. The morning the Royal Irish marched out of Swaikot, a picket of the 2nd Punjab Infantry on a high commanding hill opposite the camp was fired upon by a few budmashes, but the 2nd Punjab Infantry were too good for them, and instead of being sniped they bagged one of the snipers and brought his body into camp in triumph. He turned out to be a Lakka budmash. Next day the 2nd Gurkhas were going up this hill to picket, and as the 3rd Brigade marched out of camp firing was heard. It appears the wily little Gurkha went up to his picket by another path, not the one usually traversed by our pickets, and as they got to the top they came suddenly on a party of budmashes waiting behind stones for their coming up the usual path when doubtless our losses would have been severe. But the little Gurkha was one too good for them and killed four and took one prisoner and secured two rifles—a nice little bag and a worthy winding up by our gallant Gurkhas to their many gallant deeds. These budmashes are evidently the same party that attacked the Cornwall picket on 'One Tree Hill' and numbered thirteen. Of the thirteen we have killed five, wounded four, and taken one prisoner, so that the 4th Brigade will only have three men to deal with as they leave Momanai should they still desire to avenge their losses! But I fancy the little band of three will now betake themselves to some other game. I forgot to mention that the 36th Sikhs had their Orders of Merit presented to them by Sir P. Palmer at Momanai last Friday, and a proud day it must have been for their gallant regiment to have no less than 35 men decorated with this distinction for gallantry—for it is the V. C. for the Native Army. All the troops of the Division were paraded and the inevitable march past followed. And now that we are practically out of harness we are all looking forward to a few months of cantonment life and civilisation again, and I doubt not the Afridis wish us all godspeed from the bottom of their hearts.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst visited the Chinese, the Maratha, and the Beni-Israel Plague Hospitals at Connaught Road, to the north of the Victoria Gardens. His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at about quarter to six, and first paid a visit to

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL,

where he was received by Sir James Campbell, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. James, Captain the Hon'ble Moston, Mr. J. MacDonald, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Hay, Mr. P. Reynolds, Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Sardar Kasam Haji Mitha, Mr. Aun Ali, and Mr. Quan Lun Eau, the head of the Bombay Chinese community. This hospital was erected a month ago, but not a single patient has as yet been admitted, as this small community appear to have been singularly fortunate in escaping from the clutches of the plague. The hospital was turned into a reception room for the occasion, and about a dozen Chinese gentlemen were present to pay their respects to his Excellency. Having taken his seat, the Governor conveyed to Mr. Quan Lun Eau through a Mahomedan interpreter, who used broken English, his sense of the satisfaction he felt at the visit. His Excellency remarked that he was glad to meet them, and still more glad to find that there were no patients there. Mr. Eau having garlanded and presented a bouquet to his Excellency, and the chairman and the members of the Plague Committee having been similarly honoured, the party left the place for

THE MARATHA HOSPITAL.

His Excellency was here received by Sardar Mir Abdool Ali, Sardar Oomer Jamal, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Dhargalkar, Mr. Kooshaba Chapaji Kale, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and others. The hospital was divided into parts, in one of which the patients were treated on the Indian, and in the other on the European system. There were, yesterday, altogether 140 patients in the hospital, of whom a good number appeared to have been removed to the convalescents' wards. The highest number of patients on record in this hospital is stated to be 193. The Governor having visited the different wards, the party was taken to a temporary mandap.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst said: Gentlemen,—I am very glad to come among you and have a look at the Maratha Hospital. I was here some time ago when times were much worse than they are to-day, and I find the hospital still more complete than I found it upon that occasion. It is a very satisfactory spot in the plague administration to come and find a place of this description. You have your hospital with two methods of treatment, modern and ancient; you have your contacts; and you have your segregation of the families, that presents three different phases of the administration. I am glad to know that the numbers of entries are so much reduced—from 45 to 9. We are now entering, I think, in a happier state of things, and the managers of the hospital must be able to congratulate themselves that they have done a great deal to some and in saving the lives of many of their fellow-creatures, and at the same time to render hospital methods congenial to those who are taken in it. More than that, they have shown an example by inducing the fellows of their communities to come into their segregation camps. They have done this to show that these methods are undertaken for saving the people, and not—as has been suggested by many—for their destruction. It is interesting to learn how this hospital has come into existence. You are indebted to the liberality of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, who, I believe, has allowed you the use of this place free of charge. I understand that the only sum you received from the Plague Committee has been Rs. 1,000, and those of the community who have not been able to subscribe funds have aided this institution by their labour and general assistance. That is a state of affairs upon which I can congratulate the Maratha community in Bombay. Now, I have but to say that it has given me the greatest pleasure to come amongst you to have one more peep at this excellent institution. I sincerely hope that I shall not have to come here again, but only for one reason—that there may be no more plague amongst you. (Applause.)

Mr. Aun Ali said he was asked by the chairman and members of the committee of the Maratha Hospital to thank his Excellency the Governor for the honour he had done them by visiting that institution, which was both a useful and beneficent one. He thought that the greatest credit was due to Sir James Campbell, the able Chairman of the Plague Committee, who was the first gentleman to conceive the great and beneficent idea of founding this hospital. He should also say that Mr. James, Dr. Dimmock, and Dr. Collis Barry assisted the institution in a most praiseworthy manner, and the thanks of the public were due to them. It was a great pity that the efforts of these gentlemen had not been appreciated by the public to the extent they ought to have been. The speaker again thanked H. E. the Governor on behalf of the managing committee of the hospital for his sympathy and support.

H. E. the Governor, in replying, thanked the speaker for the kind way in which he spoke of him. His Excellency assured them that every word which was said about Sir James Campbell and the Plague Committee was fully deserved, and he would say nothing more than that, and he knew that Sir James was one of the most modest men he ever came across. (Cheers.)

Rao Saheb Vandekar observed that had it not been for the great assistance rendered by Sardar Mir Abdool Ali, the management of the hospital would not have been so successful as it was found to be. (Cheers.)

Sardar Mir Abdool Ali said that he had simply done his duty, and nothing more.

His Excellency and the Chairman and members of the Plague Committee having been garlanded and presented with bouquets, the party proceeded to

THE BENI-ISRAEL HOSPITAL.

His Excellency was here received by Drs. Jayakar and Daniel Benjamin, Mr. David Solomon, and other leading men of the Beni-Israel community. His Excellency having seen the hospital, Mr. David Solomon thanked him for the visit on behalf the community. H. E. Lord Sandhurst in a brief speech referred to the catholic character of the charities of the Jewish community, and congratulated the managers of the hospital on the successful manner in which they did their work. After receiving a bouquet, his Excellency drove to the Government House.

H. M. S. PIGEON RE-COMMISSIONED.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Pigeon is now in the Government Wet Basin being thoroughly refitted, a work which will probably take about six weeks more. She was re-commissioned on Tuesday last. The old commission was paid off on Monday, and the ex-crew were transferred on board H. M. S. Sirius, now in the stream. The new commission comprises 76 officers and men, all told. Lieutenant A. E. Wood, Dr. R. S. Bernard, and Mr. J. Sinnett, gunner, and sixty men of the old commission are proceeding home. On the 9th April, 1895, the last commission joined the vessel, and the Pigeon proceeded to the Persian Gulf, where she remained for sixteen months cruising about the gulf. She took part in the operations at Zabara in the beginning of 1896. The operations being over the vessel proceeded to Aden, where she stayed for six months, occasionally visiting the Somali Coast; thence she went to Ceylon, where she remained for five months. In May, 1897, the Pigeon was sent on special service to Busreh, and stayed in the Shat-el-Arab river throughout the summer up to November last, her officers and crew taking a conspicuous part in the recent military operations on the Mekran Coast. One company of blue-jackets were landed on the coast for three weeks. After the operations were completed, the Pigeon left on the 17th February for Bombay to pay off. Her new officers are Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Mowbray, Lieutenant E. V. Dugmore, Sub-Lieutenant J. F. Warton, Dr. M. J. Smith, Assistant Paymaster R. P. Walker, and Mr. Thomas Butler, gunner. Commander Mowbray and Paymaster Walker were transferred from the last commission, the other officers being new to the vessel. The Pigeon will probably leave in the beginning of June next for Trincomalee. H. M. S. Sirius, with the ex-crew of the Pigeon, will sail for England on the 21st instant.

IT has now been definitely settled that the Prince and Princess of Wales shall represent the Queen at the coronation of the Queen of the Netherlands, which is to take place about Sept. 3 at Amsterdam, and there will be a series of festivities, both there and at the Hague, extending over a week. The Court of Berlin will be represented by Prince and Princess Albert of Prussia; and the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth are to come from St. Petersburg, the Archduke Frederick and the Archduchess Isabella from Vienna, the Prince and Princess of Naples from Italy, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark from Copenhagen. The Prince of Wales will go to the Hague after his visit to Hamburg, and the Princess is to go there from Copenhagen.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW COMMITTEE.

THE first meeting of the new Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present: the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, Mr. Roughton was voted to the chair.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES.

The Committee recorded a memorandum to the Secretary dated 11th instant, forwarding Government Resolution, General Department, dated 9th idem, appointing Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya members of the Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula be appointed chairman of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year. He said that it did not require many words to recommend the proposition for their acceptance. Mr. Ibrahim was so well known to them that it was not necessary for him to dwell upon his qualifications at any length. He had made his mark both as a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and there was no doubt that he would be unanimously elected to the chair. He (the speaker) was quite sure that at the end of the year Mr. Ibrahim would be able to give a good account of himself. (Applause.)

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in seconding the proposition, said that it was customary with them to confer the honour of the chair alternately on a native and a European member, and as a native gentleman had just vacated the chair, it was offered to a European this year, whose turn it was to occupy the chair. But as none of their European colleagues were coming forward for the honour, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity to second Mr. Ibrahim's nomination. The very fact of there being no opposition to Mr. Ibrahim's nomination showed that they were all unanimous. Mr. Ibrahim was known to them all as a very able, independent, earnest and zealous member of the Corporation, and as a representative of the Mahomedan members of that body he was entitled to their confidence and esteem. It was indeed a very satisfactory feature of the election by the Corporation of the eight members of the Standing Committee that Mr. Ibrahim should have headed the poll; showing that be enjoyed the confidence of the members of the Corporation. The chair of the Standing Committee had never before been filled by a Mahomedan member, and it was, therefore, creditable to them that they should elect Mr. Ibrahim as the first Mahomedan to the chair. He was sure the Standing Committee would find in Mr. Ibrahim a very useful and painstaking chairman, quite capable of guiding them and representing their views before the Corporation. Mr. Ibrahim was to be a candidate for a seat on the board of the City Improvement Trust on behalf of the Corporation, and he (Mr Kabraji) hoped that he would worthily represent them on that body. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya in supporting the motion said that Mr. Ibrahim had been serving on the Standing Committee with ability and zeal for the past three years. He gave his best attention to all important questions which cropped up at the Standing Committee, and he placed those questions with remarkable accuracy and lucidity before the Corporation. All the resolutions of the Standing Committee which he was asked to submit to the Corporation were dealt with in his usual ability, all the pros and cons being laid before them with strict impartiality. Being a merchant, Mr. Ibrahim was well acquainted with financial questions, and the Corporation had often the advantage of his knowledge of finance. As a member of the Sub-Committee of the Corporation in connection with the City Improvement Bill, Mr. Ibrahim had studied the Bill with such care and attention that he was able to discharge his duty as a member of the Sub-Committee to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Ibrahim was an experienced and intelligent member, combining in him the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. He was sure that Mr. Ibrahim would prove an exemplary chairman, who would be able to place the resolutions of the Standing Committee in an explicit and lucid manner so as to avoid any misunderstanding arising between the two bodies.

The Chairman (Mr. Roughton) said that he had great pleasure in asking Mr. Ibrahim to occupy the chair. He felt sure that Mr. Ibrahim would try to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors. Though he was a comparatively young man, he would doubtless show himself to be quite capable to discharge the duties of the chair. The position of the chairman of the Standing Committee was of particular importance this year, during which the Improvement Trust would be constituted and he hoped that Mr. Ibrahim would fulfil their expectation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ibrahim having taken the chair thanked the Committee most heartily for the honour they had done him by electing him thereto. He was especially thankful to those who proposed and seconded and suported his election and who while doing so gave expression to very kind sentiments. He was fully sensible of the responsibility of his position, and would endeavour to the best of his power to discharge the duties of his office to the satisfaction of members. He would try to follow in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, who worthily filled the position for three years. He hoped that the Standing Committee would extend to him the same cordial co-operation and help which was extended by them to his predecessor.

THE DRAINAGE OF KAMATIPURA.

The Commissioner forwarded letter requesting sanction to the work of constructing the surface drainage in the Kamatipura district, being proceeded with at the estimated cost of Rs. 91,805, including 15 per cent. for contingencies and supervision. The Commissioner remarked that the scheme (formulated by Mr. Smith, the Drainage Engineer, whose report was read) was in every way desirable and small in cost. The scheme provides for four main drains all discharging into the sewer at Bapty Road.

Dr. Bahadurji suggested that the correspondence, which was of considerable importance, should be printed and circulated before a decision was arrived at.

The Commissioner deprecated the delay that would be caused by adopting this course, and pointed out that it was very desirable that the work should be completed before the monsoon.

It was eventually agreed that the consideration of the item should be postponed for a week, the correspondence in the meantime being inserted in the days proceedings and circulated to the members.

THE PENSIONS OF SUBORDINATE SERVANTS.

The Commissioner forwarded the petition from the havildars and peons of the various Municipal Offices praying that pensions payable to them be remitted to their native villages by postal money order. The Commissioner supported the petition and pointed out that the grievance was a very real one. The Chief Accountant wrote explaining the present procedure and stating that the production of a life certificate duly attested by a magistrate would have to be forwarded before the money was sent.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Standing Committee express the opinion that the petition be acceded to.

Mr. Roughton, feared that this proposal would open the door to a good deal of fraud, and would entail expenditure on the Municipality in postal commission.

Dr. Viegas said that the cost would of course be recovered from the recipients.

Mr. Roughton moved as an amendment that the alterations suggested in the standing rules as regards pension was not a matter which the Standing Committee could decide.

The amendment was not seconded and the motion was carried.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARYSHIP.

The Municipal Secretary applied for and obtained leave of absence on private affairs for six months from May 28 next. A letter was read from Mr. Bennett, Superintendent of Markets, applying for the appointment of Municipal Secretary when rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Barrow. In forwarding the letter the Commissioner stated that Mr. Bennett had done good service for the Municipality especially during the last 18 months, when under the most difficult condition he had kept the market open.

A letter was received from Mr. H. Holmes, Assistant to the Commissioner, asking that he should be appointed Acting Secretary during Mr. Barrow's absence on leave.

Dr. Cowasjee said that as Mr. Barrow was going on leave preliminary to his retirement he would propose that a sub-committee be appointed to advertise for and decide on application for the Secretaryship consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. Roughton, Bahadurji, and Mulji.

Dr. Viegas and Dr. Katrak were both of opinion that the advertisement should not be inserted in respect to the appointment unless it was quite certain that Mr. Barrow was retiring at the expiration of his leave.

Dr. Bahadurji did not agree with this view, as it seemed to him that the six months during which Mr. Barrow was away would be a favourable opportunity for them to test the ability of the person they might select from among the applicants.

Dr. Cowasjee's motion was then agreed to with the addition of a proviso suggested by Dr. Viegas, that the advertisement should state that the appointment would in all probability be made permanent at the end of six months.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE PLAGUE SERUM.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with notice moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee as to the results of Professor Lustig's curative serum in the treatment of plague cases.

Mr. Roughton speaking to a point of order said that there was nothing in the Act to enable them to deal with the question as it was not a financial one. The question raised by Dr Viegas motion was strictly within the province of the Corporation, and the Standing Committee could not discuss it.

Dr. Viegas contended that it was within the power of the Standing Committee to deal with the question.

The Chairman ruled that the motion was in order on the ground that expenditure was being incurred on the serum.

Dr. Viegas in submitting his proposition said that Professor Lustig's serum had been tried for over a month by Dr. Galliotti, and it was now time that the Commissioner laid the results of the experiments before the Committee.

Dr. Bahadurji having seconded the motion, it was carried, Mr. Roughton being the only dissentient.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	2	0	
B	Mandvie	5	1	17
	Chuckla	1	1	
	Umarkhady	1	1	
	Dongri	1	2	
C	Market	1	2	23
	Dhobi Talao	3	3	
	Fanaswady	1	1	
	Bhuleshwar	3	2	
	Khara Talao	4	0	
	Kumbarwada	3	1	
D	Khetwady	2	0	9
	Girgaum	1	1	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	3	1	
	Mahaluxmi	2	1	
E	Mazagon	6	10	57
	Tarwady	1	2	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	0	3	
	Byculla	2	5	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	2	6	19
	Sewree	0	2	
	Sion	5	2	
G	Mahim	4	5	13
	Worlee	13	3	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	7	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		2	35
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		1	
	St George's		0	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Byculla S. Camp		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Sooni		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Islami Nagdavi		1	
	Custom Rd		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		3	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlibai		0	
	Police		1	
	Madunpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		0	
	Bhatia		1	
	Vassanjee		3	
	Govt. House, Parel		7	
	Maratha		6	
	Total	80	87	180
	Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Total same date last year	41	45	118

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 107 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp and 32 in the Modikhana Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the above reports, it appeared that in the Colaba District no cases of plague were detected. In the Fort District two cases were removed to the Modikhana Hospital—one from Calicut Street and another from the Lines of the 21st Native Infantry. Two cases admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital from other wards were sent to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Mandvie Ward two cases of plague and three deaths were recorded. In C Ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady—three cases occurred and no deaths were recorded. In the same ward (north) Khara Talao section showed one case and one death, Kumbarwada section two cases and two deaths, and Bhuleshwar section two cases and two deaths. In D Ward (east) no cases were removed by the medical officers; but Dr. Foy inspected three plague hospitals. In the same ward (west) 160 houses and 16 chawls were inspected by the sectional staff. One case of plague was detected at Gowalia Tank Road and one death due to the same disease was certified in a house in the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple. The reports from E Ward were not available for inspection. In the Parel and Mahim Districts seven cases of plague were recorded and twenty-two contacts removed to Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,049, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,059, making a total of 4,108 persons. Departures by sea 677, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,188, making a total of 2,865 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,243 persons.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Tuesday, was:—Khojas 11, and other nationalities 3. Total to date—Khojas 7,066, and other nationalities 1,828. Grand total 8,894.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. W. SAUNDERS is posted to the Madas Command.

LIEUTENANT H. WOOD is transferred from the Bombay to the Punjab Command.

Military Works Department.—Major R. C. Maxwell is transferred from the Punjab Command to the Headquarters of the Director-General of Military Works.

LIEUTENANT H. STEWART, 9th Madras Infantry to be Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Lieutenant R. A. Gillam, Royal Engineers, is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—To be Officiating Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Duff, Commandant, 39th Garhwal Rifles; Interpreter, Major H. F. Mercer, Royal Artillery; Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant W. P. Dimsdale, Royal Irish Rifles; Lieutenant E. S. Nairne, Royal Artillery, Officiating Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant H. B. Lieutenant A. B. Marindin, Royal Highlanders; Des V. Wilkinson, Durham Light Infantry, vice Dimsdale, on Field Service; Surgeon Surgeon-Major A. E. J. Croly.

IT is stated, at Odessa, upon what appears to be credible authority, that in consequence of the huge naval scandal an Admiral has been requested by his Imperial Highness the Admiral-General of the Russian Fleets, to hand in his resignation forthwith. Gross and systematised frauds in the coal supply of the Euxine fleet have been carried on for many years past. No fewer than 120 persons have been arrested in connection with this sensational affair. The whole of the private property of the chief coal-purveyor to the squadron, a Jewish merchant named Spoliansky, has been sequestered pending the final result of the official investigation. Spoliansky's property is valued at a million roubles.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE RIOTS.

THE MURDER OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN GRANT ROAD.

AT the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and a Special Jury resumed the trial of the case connected with the murder of two European soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment, by rioters in Grant Road on the 9th March last. The prisoners were five in number, and named Walli Mahomed Lallmahomed, Mahomed Hanif Mansoorali, Moolla Haji Eddo, Shaik Hyder Shaik Karim, and Mahomed Ali alias Soudagar; and they were charged with committing the murders, on the 9th March, in Grant Road, of George Taylor and Henry Evans, corporals in the Shropshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba; with rioting armed with deadly weapons; with being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of assaulting Europeans, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2; and Mr. Lalkaka for accused Nos. 3, 4, and 5. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth, foreman.
Mr. J. H. Latimer. Mr. W. S. Millard.
Mr. G. P. De Saone. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes.
Mr. Jijibhai J. Lam. Mr. Dadabhai M. Jijibhoy.
Mr. Cursetji S. Patel. Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg.

Ahmed Ali Fazludin cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin: The balcony from which I saw the rioters is about 2½ or 3 feet in breadth, and projects over one-half of the footpath. Below the balcony are the shops of an Irani, a panwalla, and a milkman. The balcony to my room overlooks only Grant Road, not Doctor Street. There is a balcony which overlooks Doctor Street, but it belongs to the room of another tenant. There are screens or purdahs on the front side of the gallery. The persons who were beating the soldiers surrounded them; while other persons stood at the corners of the streets. There were large crowds at the corner of the streets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lalkaka: My saheb told me that I would be paid my wages for the days that I attended the Magistrate's and the Sessions Courts. Before I got employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas', I did miscellaneous work and earned my living. I did not borrow money lately. I did not know the witness Niamatnia before I saw him here. I was not on speaking terms with him. I don't know the witness Abdur Rahman. I only saw him here. His shop is at a short distance from my house. I am not in the habit of salaaming him, because I don't know him. I don't know if the police made enquiries on the first floor of my house or at the Irani's shop. I remember having seen five or six persons following the soldier into Mahomed Sab's shop. There might have been more. They did not jump into the shop simultaneously. (A laugh). There were many people between me and the soldier who was struck. There were boys throwing stones about. I don't know if the stones struck the windows of adjoining houses. I did not see the door of the baker's shop closed. I did not see Kuderatula there; he might have been inside the shop. The soldiers were removed by the police at 3 or 3-15 p.m. I was standing in the balcony up to that time. I forgot my tiffin. I took it after the soldiers were removed.

To Mr. Lang: From the end of my balcony I could see right up to the pavement of Mahomed Sab's shop.

To the jury: I have been in my present house for two months or two months and a half.

The foreman of the jury: Several of the jury have asked me to ascertain whether the witness identifies all the prisoners.

The Judge: (Reading from his notes). He identifies all the prisoners except the third.

Witness to the Judge: I said I did not know Niamatula and the other witness before. I know the first accused. He kept a boot and shoe shop near the Two Tanks. He was once pointed out to me at his shop by name, and I remember the name still. I knew the name of the second accused. Somebody mentioned his name to me in the Irani's shop six or seven months ago. He was brought to the chowkey in connection with an assault case; and I enquired and learned his name. I spoke to him many a time before. I knew No. 4 at the corner of Khandia Street, where he used to sit. I have known No. 5 for the last four or five years. Sometimes he came to the *pan soparee* shop, and I used to see him at the corner of the street. I don't know No. 3. I have never spoken to No. 5.

To the jury: I have paid the first month's rent for the room I occupy. I was never sued for the rent of the room.

EVIDENCE OF A GRAIN SHOP-KEEPER.

Bhanjibhoy Goolam Hoosein, examined by Mr. Andersen, said, he kept a parched grain shop opposite Sulleman Chowkey and lived in a house close to the chowkey. On seeing a disturbance about noon, witness told his father, who was in the shop, to close it and to go upstairs into my house. There were thousands of people collected in the streets. I was afterwards looking into the street from a window on the first storey. The two soldiers came from the direction of the Two Tanks. One was knocked down at the corner off the biscuit-maker's shop. The other ran into the shop. In two or three minutes he was dragged out of the shop and thrown into the footpath by five or seven men. Witness's children and the members of his family were much frightened and began to cry. Witness closed the window, and they all went and sat in the chawl. Witness afterwards saw the bodies of the two soldiers. There was so much excitement and confusion at the time that witness could not identify any of the assailants.

Inspector Alfred Mynn, examined by Mr. Lang, said he remembered the day of the riots. About 12-30 p.m. that day, witness was driving in a victoria from Grant Road towards Duncan Road, with a Parsee jemadar of the armed police. There were crowds of people in the footpaths, Hindus and Mahomedans armed with sticks. Near Sulleman Chowkey he saw a soldier lying on the foot pavement. Witness got out of the carriage and went to the assistance of the soldier. He was unconscious. Witness tried to lift him up but was assaulted with sticks. When his life was in danger he drew his revolver and shot one of the men. The horse of the carriage bolted and witness had to make his way to the Two Tanks as best he could. He was chased by two or three hundred people, and escaped into a gulley. Just then a police guard came up. Witness was stabbed with a knife in the neck, and was for 17 days in hospital. Witness did not know Mahomed Sab, the biscuit-maker in Grant Road.

To Mr. Lalkaka: The soldier was dressed in khaki cloth, which is sometimes worn by plague officers and others.

FINDING THE BODIES.

Inspector Charles Power, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was one of a party of armed police who came into Grant Road from Madunpoora on the day of the riots. They found in Grant Road the bodies of two European soldiers about a quarter to 2 p.m.

Taylor was lying nearer the baker's shop than Evans. His face was mutilated, and there was a large gash right across the cheek. He was unconscious, but alive. There was a small pool of blood near him. Evans was also unconscious, but alive. He had severe wounds about the head, and there was blood there. Witness took both the soldiers to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Next morning he saw their dead bodies at the morgue. Accused No. 5 was arrested on the night of the 25th March; and was placed before him in the dress of a Ghatti. Witness knew him before, and he was always dressed as a Mahomedan.

To Mr. Lalkaka: No. 5 did not tell me that he surrendered himself to the police.

To the Judge: Accused No. 5 had the same cap as now, but turned inside out. He wore a dhotur. I cannot say where he got the clothes he has now on.

Dr. Jal Sorabjee Vakil, one of the honorary surgeons of the J. J. Hospital, said the two soldiers were brought to the hospital about 1-45 p.m. Witness attended to Evans, and found several wheals on the body. The skull was fractured, and there were marks of wounds on the face. He never recovered consciousness and died soon after admission.

Trimbak Telang, an Assistant Surgeon doing duty at the Jamsetji Hospital, remembered two soldiers being brought to the hospital about 1-45 p.m. Witness examined the body of Taylor, who was unconscious. Some of the bones of the head were exposed; and there was considerable effusion of blood. There was a cut, two inches and a half long on the left upper lip. There was considerable bleeding from the nose; and his face was much altered. He had a cut on the right ear. He was dressed in khaki uniform. His breathing was stertorous, and he died at 2-30 p.m., from fracture of the base of the skull. His body was removed to the morgue.

THE POLICE ENQUIRIES.

Inspector Sloane, examined by Mr. Lang, said that on the 9th March, he was engaged on riot duty near the Northbrook Gardens. On Sunday, the 13th March, he began to make enquiries regarding the deaths of the soldiers. He could not do so before owing to pressure of work. No other officer made an enquiry into the matter. Witness got the first information from Khoja Bhanjee Goolam Hoosein and went to the shop of Mahomed Sab, biscuit maker, and saw his three servants. He also saw Abdul Rahman the same day. He gave instructions for the arrest of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5. No. 4 was already under arrest on another charge. No. 5 was arrested on the 25th March. Witness afterwards took charge of the iron rake, and noticed on it what he thought to be marks of blood. Witness had examined the places marked on the plan produced in court. From the end of Ahmed Sab's balcony could be seen the footpath in front of the biscuit-maker's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin: There was a police guard stationed at the Sulleman Chowkey on the day of the riots. On the following day, Thursday, I passed by the Sulleman Chowkey in a victoria, I did not go there again until Sunday. I did not send anybody there. I made no enquiry on Sunday.

To Mr. Lalkaka: I never saw any plague officer in khaki clothes. Some men of the Health Department wore khaki clothes. Native policemen do make arrests; but none were made in this instance. Native policemen have assisted me in this case. There were riots in the Northbrook Gardens the same day; and the accused No. 4, Shaik Hyder, was arrested in connection with them. I knew nothing until Sunday about Nos. 3 and 5. No. 5 was arretsed by a native policeman, as I am informed. I don't know if No. 5 stated before the magistrate that he was not arrested, but surrendered himself. I would be surprised to learn that he surrendered himself.

To Mr. Lang: The riot in the Northbrook Gardens commenced about noon and lasted till 2-15 p.m. The Gardens abut on Grant Road, and are about 150 yards from the Two Tanks. It would take about three minutes to go from the gardens to the Sulleman Chowkey. On Thursday I was hurrying to attend the inquest at the hospital.

To the Judge: I did not suspect the three servants in Mahomed Sab's shop at all. I did not at any part of the inquiry keep them under my surveillance. I made enquiries of Mahomed Sab personally on Sunday. I had made enquiries before Sunday into the Northbrook Gardens riot. I arrested some of the men on the evening of the 9th and placed them before the magistrate on the morning of the 10th. No. 4 was arrested on Saturday, the 12th, in connection with the gardens riot.

To the jury: I saw No. 4 in connection with the gardens riot about 2 p. m. on the 9th March. Superintendent Hack saw the marks of blood on the iron rake besides myself. I showed them to Dr. Gillespie at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Gangaram Babajee, a police constable, said he arrested accused No. 5. He was first instructed to arrest him five or seven days after the riot, and he was from that day trying to find him. He arrested him on the 25th on the Musjid Bunder road, and took him to Mr. Power.

To Mr. Lalkaka: The accused did not surrender. I arrested him about 8 p.m.

To the Judge: Mr. Power and also a comrade had instructed me to arrest No. 5. He was dressed as a Ghatee, and his cap was turned inside out. I went looking for accused at the market, Carnac Road, and other places. I knew him before. He used to drive a hack victoria formerly. He was once brought to Maharbowry Chowkey for being drunk and disorderly. I did not go to his house to look for him. I knew him by the name of Soudagar.

To the jury: As soon as No. 5 saw me, he tried to run away and gave me a blow on my chest.

To the Judge: I tied him with the assistance of a Mahomedan passer-by, with both his arms behind his back, and in that state took him to the chowkey. His hands were released before he was placed before Mr. Power at the chowkey.

Morari Ramjee, a police constable, knew the house of No. 5, where he was placed on duty to arrest him. He was there seven, eight, or ten days. He was placed there on Sunday, the 13th, and remained there until the prisoner was arrested. He did not come there while witness was there.

To Mr. Lalkaka: I sat in the verandah, and sometimes below it. The prisoner's room was locked.

Ballajee Luxmon, a police constable, said that, on the morning of the 9th March, he and a havildar and a naik were at the Sulleman Chowkey. The havildar and naik left for Madunpoora on receiving a telephonic message. Witness next went to the Northbrook Gardens with a message and on his return noticed a large crowd shouting "marro, marro." He went to the chowkey and shut himself up in it. He did not see what took place in the road. Mr. Power came there afterwards.

SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION.

At the close of the case for the prosecution no evidence being called for the defence Mr. Lang summed up the evidence he had called. He said he had called five witnesses who identified the five accused. The Khoja shopkeeper described all the incidents of the riot which he witnessed, but he declared his inability to identify any of the accused. The servants in the biscuit-maker's shop, however, positively identified all the five accused. The evidence was clear that the soldier, Taylor, ran into the baker's shop, that he was dragged out into the footpath, and beaten with sticks. The stick of No. 5 broke, and he then went into the shop, and coming out with a large iron rake, struck Taylor, inflicting wounds such as the medical witness had deposed to. The rake was sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, and marks of blood and human hair were discovered upon it. There was no reason why the Khoja Goolam Hoosein should fabricate a false case against the accused, none of whom did he undertake to identify. There was no reason why any of the witness should falsely accuse the prisoners. The learned Advocate submitted that the witnesses he had called proved that the accused were the persons who caused the death of Taylor at any rate, and that they were among the many other persons who engaged in the assault of the 9th March. The fact that the witnesses did not volunteer this evidence until Sunday was no reason whatever why their evidence should not be believed, and the learned counsel remarked that if the jury believed the evidence, they must find the accused guilty of the charges preferred against them. There was some discrepancy in the evidence as to the time the bodies of the soldiers lay in the street; but it was not unaccountable. No. 5 was not found until the 25th March; and that circumstance confirmed the direct evidence in the case. There was no reasen whatever why the witnesses should falsely accuse the five men at the bar although it was true that there were many other persons who took part in the assault.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin next addressed the jury on behalf of the first two prisoners. He said the riots were due to the complaints raised in connection with plague measures, and no doubt there was great excitement in the community. They must all sympathise with the sufferers; but it was the first duty of the jury to satisfy themselves that the five accused were among the rioters, and took the parts they were alleged to have taken. It was a suspicious circumstance that three out of the five eye-witnesses came from the same family circle; and the learned counsel asked the jury to receive their evidence with great caution. He commented in great detail upon the statements of the different witnesses, contending that they were inconsistent and improbable, and could not satisfy the jury as to the identity of the prisoners.

The court at this stage adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE BATTLE OF MARATHON.

SHUMS-UL-ULAMA ERVAD JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODY, B. A., Secretary of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Fund, delivered a lecture on the Battle of Marathon in the Gujerati language before a numerous assembly of Parsi ladies and gentlemen under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. K. R. Kama being in the chair. The society has been in existence for the last half-century, its main aim being the diffusion of knowledge among the Gujerati-speaking people, and the result has been very satisfactory. The meetings held under its guidance are always well attended, as the dissertations are not only entertaining, but are also instructive, being on scientific, historical, religious, and social subjects. The last lecture was on the historical subject of the Battle of Marathon, which place Mr. Mody visited during his travels in Europe about eight years ago. The discourse was illustrated by maps and diagrams, and he gave a vivid description of the battle, its causes, and results. He said he travelled from Budapesth over a great territory formerly under the sway of the Hukhamnyar Dynasty, and by way of Bulgaria reached Constantinople, after seeing which famous city he proceeded to Athens via the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. On arriving at Marathon he spent more than half-a-day on the spot. Curious emotions, he said, were aroused in his heart, and he instantly made a note of the same to remind him in his after years of the great feat he had accomplished, and of the great dream of his life that he had realized. He read out the notes that he had made. A native with whom he became acquainted entertained him with a plain noon-meal, which he so much cherished that he would remember it to the last day of his life. On his way back to Bombay he traversed over several well-known places, which he had previously described in this institute. In connection with the narrative of the Battle, which was the first of the Fifteen Decisive Battles, he related several interesting and instructive anecdotes, which were received by the audience with repeated cheers and applause. He displayed in this lecture deep learning and research, which he said he was sorry to cut short as the essay had already run to a great length. There was a good deal of Persian history interwoven in the story of Marathon, which proved of service in enlightening several points which were hitherto but hazy and misleading. In conclusion, he thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had listened to the discourse with attention and patience. He took his seat among deafening applause. The chairman, Mr. K. R. Kama, thanked the lecturer on behalf of the society and the audience, remarking that it was a wonder that Mr. Mody could have found time to elaborate the lecture that he had just delivered, knowing as everyone did how much he kept himself engaged from early morn to late at night in his multifarious functions, relating to his office as secretary of the Parsi Trust Funds, as manager of a fire-temple, as superintendent of the various hospital and segregation sheds, and other cognate work, and above all his literary and religious pursuits. (Cheers.)

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE troops which are under orders to move in relief to Chitral are all to be assembled in the Swat Valley before the end of the current month. No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery and the 39th Garhwal Rifles will leave Kohat about the 18th instant. The 30th Punjab Infantry will start from Peshawar somewhat later: while No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers will leave Rurky at the end of this week.

IT is now expected that these Chitral reliefs will be carried out without any local disturbance. The Haddah Mullah, having lost his staunch friend, General Ghulam Hyder, seems disposed to make no further attempts to excite the tribesmen against the British Government. He lately announced that he had done with the affairs of this world, and intended to spend the rest of his days in prayer—a pious resolution with the complete fulfilment of which it is to be hoped nothing will interfere.

ON Thursday, at Colombo, while a boy was attempting to cross the railway line opposite the Soldiers and Sailors' home, he was nearly run over by the ballast train which was proceeding towards the break water. He was caught by the cowcatcher, with the result that the base of his skull was fractured badly not to speak of other injuries of a less severe nature to his hands, chest, &c. He was instantly removed to the hospital, where he is reported to be better, though not pronounced out of danger.

A STATEMENT lately appeared that the arsenal authorities at Fort William were shipping one hundred guns to Bombay, but for what purpose was not known. We understand that these guns are old cast-iron cannon, intended to be used as bollards in the Bombay dockyard: bollards, it may be observed, not being engines of war but side posts to which the reeving blocks are lashed by which ships are docked and undocked.

AMONG the General Officers who intend taking leave home this summer are Brigadier-Generals McLeod, commanding at Bangalore, and Elles, commanding at Peshawar. Brigadier-General Waterfield, Allahabad, will take privilege leave in India next month, and will vacate his command early in July on promotion to Major-General.

IT is notified in General Orders that Assistant Surgeon F. J. Salts, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been dismissed from the Service for grave misconduct while employed as an inspecting officer under the Epidemic Diseases Act at the segregation camp at Khana Junction on the East Indian Railway.

THE import trade of Calcutta during the past month rose in value by twenty-six per cent. and the total value, including treasure, was over seventy lakhs. There was a marked increase under cotton goods, the value advancing by thirty-eight lakhs and forms a sure sign of returning prosperity to the country and of greater purchasing powers of the community. The value recorded for the past month is greater than that of any previous month of the year and was only exceeded during three months of the year 1896-97. The effects of the engineers strike are again recorded in the past month, the decrease in value for machinery being over four lakhs. For seven months now imports of machinery have been on a contracted scale as compared with the figures of the two preceding years, but with renewed activity in the engineering yards at home, a larger import business may be anticipated. Metals give an expanded trade in March and landings of kerosine oil were greater. Favoured by an excessive outturn, supported by bounties on exportation and assisted by a more profitable exchange, importations of beet root sugar attained very large proportions in the past month, the quantity received from Germany alone being 127,175 cwt. Railway materials declined in value by twenty-one lakhs, but in March of 1897 imports were very large, and the figures for the past month are well above the average monthly receipts of previous years. Imports of treasure reached nearly 70 lakhs in value; gold improved by nearly twenty and silver by nearly eleven lakhs.

THE Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway in August last requested the Agent to favours it with complete notes on the system of lighting trains in the Madras Presidency. The information afforded by Captain Shelley was referred for opinion to the Company's Consulting Engineer in London, Sir George Bruce. Sir George Bruce recommended (and the recommendation is approved by the Board of Directors) that Messrs. Stone and Co.'s system of electric lighting be adopted as a tentative measure on the Mail trains running between Madras and Tuticorin, and that the consideration of its general adoption should await the result of this trial.

The Burma Government mule contractor is said to have put in a claim against the Railway authorities for Rs. 1,200, losses sustained through mules being killed by passing trains. Solitary mules are said to have been run over on several occasions, but the proverbial last straw to the contractor's patience arrived some days ago when nine or ten mules and a pony were killed. The contractor says that if the railway line had been fenced these accidents would not have occured.

A CEYLON native official is making preparations for a Kraal to be held in the Kurunegala District in June or July next. With the approval of the Government Agent, he has issued circulars to the Kandyan Chiefs in the Province, soliciting their co-operation, and has already received many promises of help. The scene of the Kraal, it is expected, will be at Nelugallee, where, in the early fifties, a number of valuable elephants were captured.

SIR R. WEST presided on March 18 at a meeting of the East India Association, at the Westminster Town Hall, when a paper on "Agricultural Banks for India" was read by Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P. Sir W. Wedderburn welcomed the announcement that the Government hoped to be able to set up some system of local banks for the assistance of natives of India. In 1860 Lord Elphinstone's Government passed a resolution in favour of loan banks which should advance money to the rayats on fair terms. In 1882 the project took practical shape at Poona. In 1884 public opinion had declared itself sufficiently in favour of a practical experiment. Nothing, however, had been done during the fourteen years that had since elapsed. His contention was that this scheme was entitled to a fair trial.—In the discussion Sir Lepel Griffin said the scheme was vital to the future prosperity of India.

UNDETERRED by the terrifying account of Mr. Savage Landor's mutilations, an American is on the point of setting out for Lhassa, which bids fair soon to rival the North Pole in its attraction for explorers; with this difference, that though Lhassa has already been reached and described, more men seem ready to try the dangerous passage for advantages which remain very problematical. We are sure (says the *St. James' Gazette*) that if Mr. Fletcher, the Oxford oarsman, who came back from Tibet last year, had had to fasten his lips together with iron rings, disguise himself as a religious beggar, and be prepared at any moment to take refuge in a large wicker trading-basket, he would not have started on his journey at all. Yet Mr. Reid is ready to do all this and more, trusting to a disguise of his person that he hopes to be sufficient, and to a check upon his speech that amounts to compulsory and absolute silence. Unfortunately those rings will come off if Mr. Reid returns—and lectures.

MR. JOHN GRIFFITHS, ex-Principal of the Bombay School of Art, says a home paper, must be congratulated on the completion of his splendid folio volumes, "The Paintings in the Buddhist Cave Temples of Ajanta Kandesh, India." The two volumes, issued by the Secretary of State for India, will form an enduring monument of Mr. Griffiths's career as an artist. As far back as 1844, the Directors of the East India Company were considering plans for copying these famous relics of ancient India. Major Gill, a Madras Officer, was entrusted with the task. Unfortunately, his copies were lent for the Indian Court of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, where most of them perished in the fire that destroyed the north transept. In 1872 Mr. Griffiths began his labours, which occupied him, with the exception of three years, until 1885. The result is a hundred and fifty-eight plates, containing nearly all the principal pictures. Before Major Gill's time, and since, the Ajanta paintings suffered damage. Still, they were in fairly good order, owing to the fact that the caves had been dug in the solid rock, where neither rain nor wind could reach the pictures. As the copies show, many of them have been sadly mutilated by visitors.

IN PRAISE OF IBSEN.

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS.

IN connection with the celebration of Henrik Ibsen's 70th birthday, one of the leading Copenhagen newspapers, the "Politiken," is this week publishing a series of articles called. "The World's Opinions of Henrik Ibsen," consisting of letters from well-known public men in England, America, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Holland. By the courtesy of the Editor, our Copenhagen correspondent has been able to obtain copies of the original English letters. Some of the opinions expressed in these letters are reproduced below:—

It gives me great pleasure to join in the congratulations offered to Henrik Ibsen on his 70th birthday. In my opinion Ibsen has succeeded in breathing a new life into a literature, which, for the time, seemed to have lost something of its vitality—I mean the literature of the whole world and not merely of Scandinavia. There can be no doubt that Ibsen has made a deep impression on the dramatic art and of the art of fiction in England. He is recognised here as having given us new forms of life and new moods of contemplation.

The works of Ibsen which appeal most strongly to me are "Hedda Gabler," "A Doll's House," and "The Enemy of the People." The latter, in especial, seems to me, to strike a strong note which ought to thrill in the ears and the hearts of all thinking men.

JUSTIN MACCARTHY.

I can regard Herr Ibsen's 70th birthday only as an occasion for congratulations, not as an opportunity for the criticising of his works, especially by one so far removed as myself from the localities in which he lays his scenes, from the people he depicts, and from the condition of things which influences him or which he influences. I content myself with the expression of an earnest wish that the great poet and dramatist may continue long in the enjoyment of health and strength, for his own happiness and in the interest of the readers and play-goers of the civilized world.

ARTHUR W. PINERO.

The influence of Ibsen upon the English drama has been marked, and is growing; yet I doubt if he could draw for a single week an audience of English "playgoers" as differentiated from the merely curious or the deliberately studious. The explanation is that he is less a dramatist than the founder of a dramatic school. His work lies in the influencing influences. He has taught our dramtists to study life; he has made our critics think. In the dramatic world of today he plays the part Wagner played in musical circles half a century ago. He has disturbed the conventions; and, by those to whom the convention of the moment always stands for the primary law of the universe, he is naturally regarded as a dangerous anarchist. That he will ever become popular, in the sense that Shakespeare is popular, is impossible to believe. He has not the truer artist's ear that catches above the wailing of the world its many songs of joy. In his passion for analysing the root he ignores the blossom. Only in one play, "The Pretenders" so it seems to me, does he climb high enough to view life as a whole. In common with many other reformers, whom hate of cant has driven fanatical, Ibsen falls into the error of assuming that beauty is of necessity a cloak, hiding the truth, whereas, in the hands of stronger thinkers, it serves rather as a graceful garment, enhancing her charms. Yet, admitting his limitations, Ibsen still remains the greatest power in the world of literature at the present period, and to say that he is not understanded of the crowd is but to say that he is an original.

JEROME K. JEROME.

In 1882-3 Henrik Ibsen was in Rome. I was there wintering with my family. We happened to occupy an apartment in the same house in Capo le Case, and we first learned from our friend C. M. Ross, the genial Norwegian painter, how great a dramatist was living under the same roof. I remember the familiar figure in the long overcoat, large brimmed hat and spectacles, walking towards the Pincio often. It was not, however, until some years later in London, by means of an English translation of "The Doll's House" and "Ghosts," and also seeing these plays performed afterwards on the stage, that I fully apprehended how powerful a dramatist Ibsen was. His dramatic writings all along—i.e., all the plays I have seen of his—have appeared the most striking quality. In "The Doll's House," in "Ghosts," in "Rosmersholm," in "The Master Builder," in "The Wild Duck," it is marvellous how every trifle become important and significant. Nothing is wasted, nothing is superfluous.

Ibsen does not shrink from placing before us the sordid life and ideas of bourgeois life. There is no attraction of beauty of scenes—none of the conventional elements of romance; and yet the pathos, the tragedy, the intense human and moral and intellectual interest of each play grip one's attention in a way never experienced before. His women—like Nora, Hilda Wangel, Hedda Gabler, are all new types, intensely modern, and highly interesting. Translations of the plays appeared in England, and the plays were performed from time to time, during the rise and progress of the new Socialist movement, and they had a peculiar attraction for those who had embraced socialist principles, as many of the plays appeared to be a kind of indictment of the modern economic and social conditions under the pressure of which Ibsen's typical characters lived and moved, and for whose conduct and fate these conditions accounted.

WALTER CRANE.

Far be it from me to sully an occassion like this with criticism. It is the moment to say grace for what we have received. Ibsen has been one of the great intellectual forces of my time—a very recent time. During the last ten years I have often disagreed with myself about his philosophy, and his art, and his somewhat ungenial criticism of life, but never have I ceased to regard him as other than a master builder. In "Peer Gynt" and "Brand" in his poetic dramas, and in his social dramas he speaks with the accent of the gods. As a dramatic craftsman he has made an advance even upon Greek drama. Nothing ever wrought me so tonic a glow as did "A Enemy of the People," a sort of anticipation of Zola, by the way. His influence in England has been enormous, though the Philistines have not finished sneering. The Athenian Voter got tired of Aristide because he was always called "the Just." If I have not grown tired of Ibsen it is because he is always called "the immoral and the absurd." When the searchingness of his psychology could no longer be denied, it was waved aside as Norwegian psychology—a pretext more specious in the sunny South than in our kindred latitudes. As if all the great world-artists did not universalise the particular! In fine, if the function of writers is to stimulate thought, to kindle emotion, and to inspire action, then must Henrik Ibsen be ever counted among the highest. May these poor words of gratitude reach the great lonely soul!

I. ZANGWILL.

Henrik Ibsen has made men think—and women also. At a time when most dramatists seek only to amuse, this is no mean achievement. But this is not our only reason for our gratitude. Ibsen has realised that woman is humman, that she has personality, individuality, character. He has broken for ever with the tradition which denies woman the right to independent existence, and treats her as the mere ancillary of man. Thereby he has made hummanity his debtor.

W. T. STEAD.

PRINCESS PHILIP OF COBURG.

HER HUSBAND AND HER DEBTS.

PRINCESS LOUISE of Coburg's sudden departure from the Riviera, with the simultaneous disappearance of First Lieutenant Mattacich is now developing in such a way as to make it difficult to maintain the original resolution to keep the affair secret in this country. At the Coburg Palace, where the aged Princess Clementine is slowly recovering from her illness, it is absolutely unknown where the Princess is at this moment. She directed money to be sent to her to an address in Monte Carlo, but she had it addressed to her butler, who, no doubt, went to Monte Carlo from Nice to receive it, and it is assumed that she is in Paris. Steps to obtain a judicial separation have been taken at Gotha by order of the reigning Duke, whose consent was necessary. By the express wish of the Emperor, the proceedings will not take place in Vienna. At the same time it will be sought to place the Princess under guardianship as a spendthrift.

One part of the affair which will probably excite a good deal of attention is the Paris episode. It was announced a few days ago, as is known, that Prince Philip, husband of the runaway Princess, had had published in the "Petites Affiches" a notice that he would not be responsible for debts contracted by her Royal Highness. I hear this afternoon that the Princess had instructed a Vienna agent to obtain a loan for her on the security of her splendid jewels. The agent tried in London, but failed, and then went to Paris. Everything was going on well, when the fatal advertisement was published. On the evening of the same day the director of the Agence Havas in Paris was asked for by telephone, and told that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador there was about to send a communication which he begged the papers to publish, and in which the advertisement of the "Petites Affiches" was declared to be a fraud. Whoever it was who spoke through the telephone called himself Count Berchthold, Secretary of the Embassy, and a little later a telegram signed "Berchthold" was received at the Agence Havas, and was sent to the papers, it being too late to verify its authenticity. The Ambassador and the staff of the Embassy are in complete ignorance as to this communication, and the question is who it was who made such fraudulent use of the name of the Secretary and the Ambassador, and for whom it was done.

THE Secretary of State for War has decided that the appointment of Director of Clothing, now vacant, shall not be filled up. It is also not intended to fill up the appointment of Director-General of Military Education, vacated by Major-General Sir C. Wilson, pending the result of inquiries as to the possibility of delegating the duties.

EXPLETIVES, ESPECIALLY ONE.

To be really successful and popular, an expletive must be mouth-filling, it should include one or more explosive consonants, and it is a general, though by no means universal, rule that malediction should be part of the original sense. Expressions not constructed upon this formula may attain to a certain temporary vogue, but they are ephemeral, they pass with the season's hats, they afford no relief in serious emergencies; but, once discovered, a word fully embodying the consonantal force of the language, a word which can be hurled like a blow, is never forgotten and is never lost. Like other masterpieces of nature, such words are not to be had for the asking, nor can they be manufactured or compounded in any philological laboratory. Like all sublime achievements, there is something fortuitous in their composition that transcends analysis, and leaves them in the company of genius and white blackbirds, among those unique efforts we call "sports." There have been excellent persons, excessively literal, who, failing to appreciate the value of phonetics and the supremely irrational, and yet compassionate towards human weakness, have tried to eliminate the smack of profanity from popular expletives, and have suggested expressions that might ease a man's temper without endangering his spiritual welfare—blank cartridges, so to speak, exploding in fire and smoke, but carrying no deadly missile.

Every language tends to produce what may be considered its quintessential expletive, and there is something to be gathered of national characteristics from the word that is most readily jolted out, as it were, when the individual is jarred, that gives readiest expression to the emotions of the average man. To a Latin race, accustomed to roll its "r's" and make the most of its sibillants, the hiss and trill of "sacre" is full of satisfaction, and the compound is somewhat shrill and excitable, as befits the Gallic temper. "Sapristi" has a vehemence of its own; the snap of the lips, upon the "p," the long "r," the waspish "st" have divided merits, and the combination is vehement and somewhat venomous. "Potstausend" and "Donnerwetter" obey the great law of consonantal definition, and are solid and almost weighty. But for terse, businesslike quality, the British "Damn" is unsurpassed. It is short, succinct, explicit, the initial consonant will bear pressure to any extent and the final lingers on occasion; it possesses, moreover, the unique virtue of being forcible when uttered, with the calmness and lack of emphasis that characterises a phlegmatic people, it is consistent with the repose that stamps the caste of Vere de Vere—there is even the aristocratic quality of "you-be-damnedness"—it forms two or three useful and finely differentiated variants, and it possesses the saving grace of a lurking humour.

When Bob Acres remarked that Damns had had their day, he revealed himself as a man of no observation, and of shallow understanding. So far from having had its day, the expletive that propriety points with a big D and a dash, remains what it has been any time this two hundred years and more, the most popular word in the English language—popular one may say advisedly, for there is no other word that of its sole and singular self, without context or in incongruous connection, is absolutely certain of a rapturous reception from any audience in the three kingdoms.

Every actor, the man who has his finger on the pulse of popularity, knows how much he may owe to that concate nation of four letters; it tickles every ear in the house, laughter follows as ripples follow the dropping of a stone into the placid lake. It has saved many a dull scene, it has even saved a play, it has the virtue to call public attention to minor poetry, it has been known to make a fashionable congregation listen to the sermon, and it is said that a gallant M.P. owes something of his popularity to a happy use of the specifically warlike variant, "damme." When Nansen delivered a recent lecture, it was to be remarked that the vast audience that punctuated his narrative with applause, received with a burst, particularly spontaneous and hearty, the "d——d fool" remark (the combination is irresistible) attributed by the explorer to his invaluable lieutenant; and it has been related, by one who ought to know, that when that charming woman, Lady Hyde-Bassett, and her elderly husband, the learned Grecian, walked in their garden, they said "Damn" together for their amusement.—*Globe.*

"A MAN OF MANY MISFORTUNES."

AT Clerkenwell County Court, before Judge Meadows White, Q. C., and a jury, a bricklayer named Seabrook claimed 312*l.* damages under the Employers' Liability Act from Messrs. L. Ellmer and Co., contractors.—Mr. May appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Crispe for defendant.

Plaintiff said he was engaged several months last year at work in a tunnel being constructed for the Midland Railway Company near Camden-square. Defendants were sub-contractors on the work. On October 19th the foreman told him to go down below, and while there a brick fell on his head.

Mr. May—What happened then?

Plaintiff—Bless my soul! Fancy asking me! I woke up in the North Western Hospital. I rember nothing after the brick. I expect I went down wallop (Laughter.)

Plaintiff, continuing, said that he left the hospital after three days. He did not like hospitals. Since the accident he had been subject to fits. He alleged negligence in that there were no guard boards across to protect the men at work below from anything falling on them.

Mr. Crispe—Did you see the brick coming?

Plaintiff—Did I see it coming?—Mr. Crispe: Yes.

Plaintiff—Well, I'm blowed! If I had, I'd ha' got out of the way jolly quick. Wouldn't you (Laughter.)

Mr. Crispe—Let me see; you have been a man of many misfortunes, have you not?—Plaintiff: What?

Mr. Crispe—You have had many accidents?

Plaintiff—A brick fell on my head a dozen years ago.

Mr. Crispe—What! another brick. Was it broken?

Plaintiff—I don't know, but my head was (Laughter.)

Mr. Crispe—Anything else?

Plaintiff—A broken arm once.

Mr. Crispe—What else?

Plaintiff—Come now, guv'nor, ain't that enough for one man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crispe—How has the accident affected your health

Plaintiff—You see I can't eat like I used. I used to get outside a couple of pound of steak comfortable. That was nothing out of the way for breakfast. Now I can't eat half. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crispe—Half a pound?

Plaintiff (indignantly)—Half a couple of pound (Laughter.)

Mr. Crispe—Can you drink?

Plaintiff—Yes. I can do my drop. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crispe—I will not go into that. (Laughter.) Do you know the foreman?

Plaintiff—Rather. He don't like me because I never treated him.

Evidence was given that guard boards were put up immediately after the accident. The surgeon from the hospital gave evidence that plaintiff suffered on admission from severe concussion of the brain. The injuries were more or less permanent, the probability being that the plaintiff would grow worse and be incapacitated from work in future.

The defence was that proper guard boards had been provided, and that plaintiff was not in the service of the defendants at the time. The foreman, Garden, alleged that after a quarrel on the Monday before the accident plaintiff had discharged himself, and at the time of the occurrence he had not been taken on again.

Evidence was called to show that it was at the suggestion of his fellow workmen that he returned to his job, and that the foreman did not re-engage him.—The jury adopted that view, and returned a verdict for the defendants.

ALL the world knows that Prince Bismarck is a good hater; but it is interesting to read his own words on the subject of love and hate. These are provided for us by Herr von Tredemann, ex-Chief of the Imperial Chancellery, who has just published some reminiscence of the "man of blood and iron." During the first dinner at which Herr von Tiedemann was present with the Prince Bismarck said he thought Goethe was wrong in saying that only love beautified life. Hate did the same service and was quite as great a vivifier as love. "To me, added the Prince, "are indispensable love for my wife and hate for Windhorst." One morning Bismarck said to Herr von Tiedemann, "I have not been able to sleep; I have hated the whole night." Herr von Tiedemann describes the office hours in the German Chancellery, which began early and ended late. At that time Prince Bismarck rose only towards noon. He worked hard from twelve to six, and again from nine till late at night. Tiedemann seldom left his office before 1 a.m. It was not easy to read to the Prince. He demanded a suscitating extract (as he called it) of everything, and declared, however complicated a matter might be, its kernel might be extracted in a few words. Herr von Tiedmann often condensed more than a hundred paragraphs into the space of ten minutes. But the preparation for such a report had cost several hours' study. As soon as the reading was over Bismarck gave his decision without a moment's reflection. It was astonishing with what certainty he hit upon the important points. Never did he hesitate, but always knew what he wanted. If anything did not interest him, he said, "Do what you like."

AT the opening of the Local Council of Antigua on March 22 the Governor announced that the Imperial Government would only grant financial aid on condition that the constitution be changed to that of a Crown Colony. A resolution in favour of this proposal was passed by a vote of twenty to three.

THE GERMAN NAVY BILL.

"IN CASE OF WAR WITH ENGLAND."

THE second reading of the Navy Bill was according to a Berlin correspondent scarcely more than a sham fight. The acceptance of the Bill is certain, and if Parliament is willing to waste three days in discussion, it is because the leaders of the different parties wish once more to explain their attitude to their constituents. The elections will take place in June, and this is why the Opposition, although convinced of the uselessness of its efforts, resumes a combat which is lost before it has begun. Herr Eugen Richter and his friends are fully aware that the Bill enjoys a wide popularity, and that new elections with it as a platform would have led to a crushing defeat for the Radicals. This eventuality has now been spared them, and they can now play the part of the Catonian guardians of the people's constitutional rights without risking evil consequences.

Paragraph I., the backbone of the whole Bill, was adopted by 212 against 139 votes. The Conservatives, Free Conservatives, National Liberals, and Moderate Liberals went unanimously with the Government as well as about 60 members of the Centre party. The opposition comprised the Social Democrats, the Radicals, the Democrats, the Poles, the Guelphs, and about thirty members of the Centre, for the most part Bavarians. I was able to state several months ago that the scheme for the increase of the navy was partly based on the possibility of a defensive war with England. I added that another object was to enable Germany to maintain her neutrality in case of war between England and Russia and the eventuality that England might be tempted to force this country to take sides, her action in the Baltic being trammelled by a doubtfully neutral Germany in her rear. It is somewhat remarkable that Herr von Bennigsen, the leader of the National Liberals, to-day advanced in favour of the Bill arguments exactly confirming my statements. German naval experts, he said, thought it possible that after the realisation of the present naval scheme, a naval battle in the North Sea might be successfully risked even against the strongest navy in the world, and he also alluded to the neutrality question in the sense indicated above. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, it is true, characterised the idea that Germany might successfully wage naval war against England as madness, but the idea exists, and stands in close connection with Germany's foreign policy, especially as regards German-Russian relations and the Eastern Asiatic policy of the two States.

The ablest speakers in the Reichstag, including Herren Richter, Bennigsen, and Bebel, took part in the debate. Their speeches, however, dealt largely with party matters, and were otherwise mainly an amplification of the arguments advanced at the first reading. Herr Bebel ridiculed the pretext that the German navy was to be increased for the better protection of German commerce. The same majority which is now determined to pass the Bill was, he said, already preparing a heavy blow to German commerce by reintroducing the ultra-Protectionist system, which would, of course, be answered with retaliatory measures from other States. The same majority had determined to subvention private steam ship companies from the pockets of the taxpayers, but on the condition that no corn, meat, or other agricultural products should be imported as return cargoes. Herr Eugen Richter, leader of the Radicals, again pointed out in a very impressive speech that the Budget right of Parliament was being encroached upon by binding it for seven years. This, he declared, was the first step towards the introduction of absolutism in all military questions.

AN OLD STORY OF ABDUCTION.

THE CLITHEROE CASE.

MRS. JACKSON, of Clitheroe, the lady whose abduction by her husband a few years ago caused such a great sensation throughout the country, died the other day at her residence at Clitheroe, from blood poisoning, following a slight operation on one of her feet. Mrs. Jackson was a lady of wealth, and was the patroness of the living of Clitheroe parish church.

Mrs. Jackson's case excited the most widespread interest in the year 1891. Mrs. Jackson was seized by her husband when leaving church, carried away to a house at Blackburn, and there detained practically as a prisoner. The house was described at the time as being under "siege," and supplies were obtained by the garrison by means of ropes let down from an upper window. The end of legal proceedings was an order of court for the liberation of the lady.

The history of the case remains simple. In 1887 Mr. E. H. Jackson married Miss Hall without the knowledge of her relatives. Soon afterwards the husband left for the colonies were it was understood his wife would follow him. Correspondence was kept up, but on Mrs. Jackson's part affection waned till when Mr. Jackson returned, she refused either to live with him or see him. On this Mr. Jackson obtained an order for the restitution of conjugal rights. Mrs. Jackson, however, refused to obey it, and Mr. Jackson thereupon took the steps already indicated to enforce it. Mrs. Jackson's relatives intervened. Application was made to Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Jeune for a writ of habeas corpus, but the judges refused to grant it, on the ground that the dedention had not been shown to be illegal. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeal. There it was shown that Mr. Jackson had treated his wife with kindness, her only complaint being that he had "rudely taken off her bonnet and thrown it into the fire." What happened is thus described in "Annals of Our Times":

"After a private interview with the lady, the court unanimously decided that she must be set at liberty, the Lord Chancellor (Halsbury) remarking that any further attempt by the husband to exercise his supposed power would be treated as serious contempt of Court. It had been ascertained that she refused to return to her husband entirely of her own free will, and the Court laid down that the husband had no right to carry out the order for restitution of conjugal rights, which therefore became a meaningless phrase, since by an Act of 1884 the Courts had been deprived of the power to compel such restitution. This decision of the Court of appeal put the tie of marriage in such a new light that a great deal of comment upon the case was excited. The inequity of the legal pronouncement could only have been avoided by the granting of a divorce, which would have permitted Mr. Jackson to have married again."

A question about this case was asked in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor then said that the only point for fresh legislation would be whether or not a husband might imprison his wife, and the Government certainly did not intend to bring in a Bill giving husbands any such power. Lord Esher, who followed, said that as Parliament had taken away the power of the Courts to enforce upon a wife, by imprisonment, a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, it could hardly be maintained that the husband had the right to imprison her himself. The discussion of the case continued in the country for some time after this, but practically nothing was done, and the case was probably forgotton until interest was again aroused by Mrs. Jackson's death.

DREYFUS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

A COLLECTION OF CARICATURES.

M. JOHN GRAND-CARTERET has won for himself a unique position as a collector of political cartoons. He began some fifteen years ago, I believe, writes a correspondent, to collect caricatures from newspapers all over Europe. Then he discovered that by republishing them in a systematised form, with a running commentary, some exceedingly interesting and instructive side lights could be thrown upon events. "Panama," "Boulangism," "The German Emperor," "The Franco-Russian Alliance," are the best-known compilations of M. Grand-Carteret. He deals, as a rule, with French caricatures, but he levies contributions upon "Punch," "Puck," the "Kladderadatsch," the "Floh," and innumerable other foreign magazines. His latest work, "L'Affaire Dreyfus par l'Image," which will be published by Flammarion, contains 266 French and foreign cartoons with French letterpress. The author attempts to do justice to everybody, but, like all Frenchmen who know anything of Europe, his sympathies are with MM. Scheurer-Kestner and Zola. Even an illiterate Frenchman, turning over the leaves, will see what a poor figure the so-called champions of French honour—Mercier, Gonse, Du Paty de Clam, Henry, the Judge Delegorgue, Esterhazy, &c., make in the opinion of Europe. The contrast between the first chapters, devoted to French caricatures, and the last, where foreign sketches come in, is striking. What do the pencils of every European state, whether Monarchical or Republican, think? M. Grand-Carteret interprets their verdict, which is that the basis of French Government is still militarism and Parliamentary Caisarism, that, except that there is no longer an Emperor, nothing has been changed in France since 1870; that the fundamental mistake of the French is their fond belief that an appearance of a democratic Government is the same thing as liberty; that the French nation, in the hands of an all-powerful administration, has lapsed into a passive state that is a forerunner of decadence; and that if Europe is crushed by militarism the blame must rest on the military policy of France.

Of the French comic journals, now almost countless and all clever, one only, the "Silhouette," is hostile to Esterhazy, Rochefort, and Du Paty de Clam. Forain's bitter irony and concise pencil, Caran d'Ache's affectation of childishness, are employed in giving shape to the prevailing feeling. Willette, in the "Courrier Francis," laughs at everyone, but with a bias in favour of the army. Luque gives Zola drawing on a black-board a pig, in which he finds the symbol of humanity. Daniel Trimm has Zola himself as a hog. The letterpress says: "Each man contains a hog that sleeps. The hog that possess Zola is constantly troubled with insomnia." Besides the comic papers, there are endless illustrated ballads. Most of them are at once brilliantly clever and stupid. The most narrow-minded Chauvinism is appealed to. Fairness is lost sight of and reckless malice runs riot. Rochefort's spirit runs into hundreds of pencils. One is glad to escape from this saturnalia of spite by looking into the Italian chapter. All the caricaturists there are for M. Zola. Milan brought out a polychrome postal card bearing a flattering likeness of him. Germany is for Dreyfus, and so are the comic papers of Russia.

THE U.S.A. AND CUBA.

THE many points of resemblance between Russia and the United States and the known sympathy of the two nations, writes a correspondent of the *Globe*, have been noted by keen Europeen observers over and over again. And in nothing are they so much alike as in their attitude towards foreign affairs. It is true Russia's manners are those of a polished man of the world, and she is never insolent except when it suits her, which can hardly be said of the United States; but, fundamentally, their policy is the same. Both of them pose as the champion of oppressed peoples; neither of them has ever been known to make a political move in aid of struggling liberty, unless there was some material advantage to be gained by it. That is to say, the keynote of their policy is selfishness, against which, in a Government, there is nothing to be said. It is, in fact, the one quality that has been lacking in English statesmanship since the precious theories of the Manchester school turned the head of the middle classes of this country. Therefore, no fault is to be found with the United States for acting the part of a good trustee; where she is to blame all the world can see. She defies international law by neglecting her duties as a neutral, and is passively indifferent to the claims of humanity. Her Cuban policy, in many respects, resembles Russia's policy towards Turkey.

There is not the slightest doubt that, did Cuba occupy the same position towards England that it occupies towards the United States, the British Government would have interfered and put an end to its misery long ago. And the same may be said of any other of the Great Powers. Why, then, does the United States hold back? Not because she is less covetous than her neighbours, certainly; but because, like them, she is swayed by the main principles of her being. To anyone who has studied American history, her reluctance to annex Cuba is intelligible enough for two reasons—(1) Her attitude towards this country on the question of neutrality; (2) the peculiar conditions of American growth, which forces the Government to follow, not to lead, the American people in any scheme of aggrandisement. The first is accidental, and influences her but slightly. The second is so intimately bound up with her peace and prosperity, that no President has yet been found bold enough to despise it, though General Grant and President Buchanan had less respect for it than most. That it is the steadying principle of the Washington Cabinet no one who has watched the situation during the past few weeks can doubt for a moment. For, tempting as Cuba is from its fertility and strategical importance it is not Americanised, and, however flexible the American Constitution may be, it is not flexible enough to allow the Union to expand by the admission of States in direct antagonism to its best traditions, as Cuba most certainly is. Before Texas became a State, it was overrun by American adventurers, squatters, and pioneers, who paved the way for annexation by seizing the reins of government and setting up a republic. Their example has been closely followed by their countrymen in Hawaii, which is, therefore, already ripening for Uncle Sam to pluck.

Arizona, New Mexico, and California were all permeated by American influences before the Washington Cabinet provoked a war with Mexico, which ended in the cession of those vast territories; and the same is true of Washington and Oregon. A similar fate probably awaits Mexico itself. The process of Americanising its institutions, society, commerce, and ideas has been going on for years, in spite of the dislike that patriotic Mexicans feel for the country which robbed them of their fairest provinces. It will thus be seen that the American method of gaining fresh territory is not unlike the English, with this difference: England's dominions have been either won from barbarism, or have been ceded at the end of a European war. The United States has been as unscrupulous as Prussia in widening its boundaries at the expense of civilised Powers. Now, so far, the Yankees, have entirely failed to Americanise Cuba, not, indeed, from lack of will or earnest effort, but because nature is against them. From a variety of causes the West Indian Islands, our own included, are fatal to the hardy qualities of the white man, and the Creoles of Cuba are more degenerate than the descendants of the French or English. Hence the United States can never secured that firm hold on the island which it has secured on Hawaii. Moreover, there are three clearly-defined Cuban parties—the Creoles, the Spaniards, and the negroes, the first two deadly enemies, the last to be bought by either. With these warring factions Washington would be as little able to cope as Madrid, and knows it, while, for policy's sake, affecting to believe otherwise. More serious still is the determination of the Creoles to gain their independence. Should they be successful, however, nothing will save them from sinking to the same level as Hayti or San Domingo. In this frame of mind they will resent American domination as deeply as they now resent the domination of Spain. They accept the assistance of the United States, not towards annexation, but towards independence.

It is thus quite clear why America has not been able to carry out her traditional policy with regard to Cuba. She is no nearer the goal of her ambition than she was in the forties. To take over the island in its present state would mean a state of affairs as bad, or nearly as bad, as exists under Spanish rule. Four, and here is the reason why a State must be Americanised before it can be annexed, the United States is more unsuccessful in dealing with native or inferior races than any other of the great Powers. The negroes are governed by Republicn principles indeed, but they are varied by lynch law and atrocities, which recall the lawlessness of the Middle Ages. The Chinese have never been able to discover what a certain grandiloquent phrase in the American Constitution means. The Indian has been rapidly "improved" off the face of the earth, and the horrors which have attended his exit rival the "authentic" horrors of Spanish warfare in Cuba. That the Red Man has still no standing in a court of law is proof sufficient of the extraordinary incapacity of the United States to govern native races. To do them justice, the better class of the people admit it; and it is their consciousness of their own defect which accounts for their reluctance to annex Hawaii, with its mixed population of Kanakas, Chinese, and Japanese.

But it is here selfishnees comes in. If Washington feels itself incapable of establishing peace and order in Hawaii and Cuba, no other Government shall. England is, perhaps, the only country which could do the work effectually, and her offer has been refused, and is not likely to be renewed again, because it would not have the slightest chance of being accepted. So that it comes to this the United States will, for her own ends, keep Cuba as it is. Spains efforts to subdue her rebellious daughter are paralysed by the supplies of arms, ammunitions, and other warlike stores sent to the insurgents from New York and Key West. The situation is further aggravated by the appointment of such well-known Cuban sympathisers as Mr. Sickles in '70, and General Woodford in '95, to the post of American Minister at Madrid, and of Mr. Lee to the Consul-Generalship at Havana. Even more discourteous is America's interference in affairs which do not concern her, and the bullying tone she adopts in her references to Spain in Presidential Messages to Congress. Whatever rest the Mother Country might have been able to give the unhappy "Queen of the Antilles" has been rendered impossible by the action of the great Republic. And so it is clear that because the latter has neither the machinery of government nor the official class to rule Cuba well, it is waiting with cold-blooded patience until savage war has laid Cuba in ruins and made it a howling wilderness. England would have interferred in '48, and the island would now be the "Garden of the World" as it was under English rule in 1762. But of course. England is selfish—with a magnificent capacity for uniting humanity and interest which is intensely irritating to countries not so favoured. The United States has adopted the Machiavellian policy with which Russia has made us so familiar—that of aggravating the disease of the "Sick" in which she takes an interest until decay sets in sufficiently to suit her own purposes, when she falls heir to the inheritance.

A certain sense of decency, also, restrains American ambition. It would hardly do for the country which took up the highest ground on the question of Southern belligerency in the sixties to acknowledge Cuban belgerents, who are not belligerents in the term at all. A sentimental consideration of this kind would, however, carry little weight with her, only that she is hampered by another consideration, which touches the very root of her being. The end of the Cuban trouble is not yet.

ON March 22 Mr. Chamberlain—merely, of course, in his capacity as a member of the House of Commons, and "without prejudice" to his position as Colonial Secretary—presented petitions from British Guiana, Barbados, and Jamaica, praying Parliament to secure the abolition of bounties on beet sugar, or, in the alternative, to impose a countervailing duty. The petitions expressed a fear that, failing one or other of these remedies, "the ruin of the West Indian sugar industry will shortly be brought about."

THE newly re-born University of Paris is about to raise a large loan for class-rooms for students of physics, chemistry, and natural history. They have so far had to attend lectures in a dilapidated, inconvenient building in the Rue Rataud lent by the City of Paris, but now wanted for a casual ward. The new class-rooms will be in the Rue Cuvier, near the Jardin des Plantes. A laboratory of natural history will be set up at Fontainebleau. The Paris University in its palmiest days—that is to say, in the medieval Renaissance period was never famous for architectural magnificence or convenience. Pupils sat on the ground, which was often muddy; when the mud was deep, straw or rushes were littered on it. One of the class-rooms where Dante studied was at regular intervals flooded by the Seine. Nevertheless students crowded from all parts of the Continent to the Paris University. Norway, Scotland, Hungary, and Bohemia had their colleges in the Latin Quarter.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Oswald Crawfurd has accepted the post of literary editor of a forthcoming weekly journal to be called "The London Review." Mr. Crawfurd has severed his business connection with the firm of Chapman and Hall, but will continue to edit "Chapman's Magazine." Mr. Crawfurd is much liked in the book world, and there will be a general wish for the success of any new venture with which he is identified. "The London Review" will be political and literary, and will appear at the popular penny.

The papers and correspondence of the late Sir Henry Havelock Allan have already been handed over to his literary executor, General McLeod Innes. Indeed, when Sir Henry went to India he left instructions that, in the event of his not returning this should be done. These literary remains are extensive, and refer to the life of Sir Henry's famous father as well as to his own career. They will need to be sorted out, however, before anything can be said as to the resulting book or books.

The desire is being expressed in America for a book which shall deal with Cobden from the personal, social, and domestic sides. Mr. Morley's fine biography is a study of him chiefly as the statesman and publicist. Americans have a particular regard for Cobden, remembering that his voice was eloquent for the North during the Civil War. They would be glad to continue their acquaintance with him, in what may be called a fireside sense. Probably the daughters of Cobden could say what is the likelihood of this American wish being gratified.

Mr. George Moore's novel "Evelyn Innes" will not be published for at least another month. All the same, he has on the stocks a sequel to it, to be named Sister Theresa. His heroine in "Evelyn" Innes is the daughter of an organist. She has a beautiful voice, and a dilettante with whom she is in love persuades her to go on the operatic stage. Later she falls in love with a young composer, while still retaining an affection for the "other fellow." Eventually distress of mind and the loss of her voice cause her to turn to a religious life.

It does not appear that any definite arrangement has yet been entered into for the publication here of Mr. Savage Landor's book. On the other hand it is settled that Messrs. Harper are to publish it in America. The same firm issued Nansen's work in America, and did very well with it. The agreement in that case was on the basis of a royalty to the holders of the whole rights in English. There has been much gossip as to the offers Mr. Savage Landor has received from English publishers, but it would hardly be fair to detail these. We fancy rumour exaggerates them.

It is curious how some personal books, of which much had been expected, fall flat, while others, thought to be of no great value, sell largely. Within recent times we have had volumes giving us the literary remains of three characters who simply waded in European history. Two were French, Barras and Talleyrand; the third a German, Moltke. It may be doubted whether one of these volumes sold here so widely as a fourth, containing the memoirs of Marbot. That is a name which is hardly familiar outside English folks who really know French history. Yet the Marbot book has been favorite reading. Why these differences?

The new complete edition of Walt Whitman's prose works will be published within the next few days by Messrs. Putnam's. It contains all the material previously published, with a good deal that is new. This refers to contributions to periodicals, and to unpublished manuscripts in the hands of Whitman's literary executors. Before his death Whitman rearranged the contents of his various books of verse and prose, and that arrangement has been scrupulously observed. Among the illustrations there are a frontispiece portrait of Whitman, from a painting of 1859, views of his birth-place in Long Island, of his residence in Camden, New Jersey, and of his tomb at Harlech Cemetery, near Camden.

Mr. Dent will publish two or three interesting books in the course of April. They include Sir Martin Conway's second Spitzbergen volume, the title of which he has altered to "With Ski and Sledge over Arctic Glaciers. Then a volume, in Dent's Mediæval Town Series, is "Rouen," by Mr. Theodore A. Cook. It will be followed by another on Toledo, from the pen of Miss Hannah Lynch. At the time of her death Mrs. Oliphant was writing about Sienna for this series.

Travellers have written plenty about Persia from time to time, but these travellers have generally been men. A volume by a lady, Miss Ella Sykes, will be published by Messrs. Innes before Easter. The service of the British Government took her brother to Persia, and she accompanied in his travels there. This volume will show us Persia through a woman's eyes. It contains nothing political, but aims at being chatty, informing in the general sense, and, above all, readable. Some of the pictures—and these are numerous—are from photographs taken by Miss Sykes herself.

Several volumes in economic and political science are in preparation by Messrs. Longmans for issue under the auspices of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan has translated "Deploige's Referendum in Switzerland," a work of obvious value. Mr. W. A. S. Hewins is editing, with an introduction and notes, a group of documents illustrating the State regulation of wages. Dr. Julius Mandello will perform the same service for some instructive Hungarian guild records. Then, the relations between England and the Hanseatic League is a subject of which Miss MacArthur will treat. Mr. F. W. Laurence, of Cambridge, and Mr. A. J. Sargeant, are to write respectively on local variations of rates of wages, and Colbert's economic policy.

Mr. Max Pemberton's new novel, "Kronstadt," will be published in April.—Miss Ada Cambridge has recently finished a novel to which she gives the title "Mater-familias."—"The Adventures of a Goldsmith" is a story by Miss M. H. Bourchier, which Mr. Elkin Mathews will have ready very soon. Miss Bourchier is the author of the novel "The C Major of Life."—Mr. Cope Cornford's adventure story "Sons of Adversity" will be published next week by Messrs Methuen.—Mr. J. E. Muddock's new novel, entitled "The Lost Laird," will be published immediately by Messrs. Digby, Long and Co.

Mrs. Wilfrid Richmond has written a volume, to be published by Messrs. Longmans, on "The Training of Young Children."—Mr. Albert Compton has translated a hundred selected sonnets from Petrarch. The volume, which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish, will have English and Italian on alternate pages.—The next volume in Blackwood's Periods of European Literature Series will be "The Augustan Ages," by Mr. Oliver Elton.—Mr. H. K. Beauchamp's excellent translation of the Abbé Dubois's "Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies," is to be re-issued in a single volume edition by the Clarendon Press.—Messrs. Blackwood have the abridged edition of Kinglake's Crimea nearly ready.—Mr. James Fotheringham has just completed the revision and enlargement of a book which should have value for Browning students. Issued some ten years ago by Messrs. Kegan Paul, under the title "Studies in the Poetry of Robert Browning," the book ran through two editions, and now, largely rewritten, will bear the title "Studies in the Mind and Art of Robert Browning" and will be published by Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son shortly.

Mr. Stead's little book, "Letters from Julia; or, Light from the Borderland" (Grant Richards), is delightful. Within these covers problems which have perplexed the sages of the past and the present are solved in the easiest possible fashion. The world beyond the grave is no longer a mystery. The dimvisions of prophet and apostle are finally superseded. A lady from the other side of the grave has told Mr. Stead all about it. The disembodied spirits have, we now learn, an existence which is very much like our own. They are watching in our concerns, not unwilling to chat (in a special way) about them, and even taking an intelligent interest in ephemeral literature. A ribald observer might be tempted to say that all this added a new terror to death; but it should be remembered that Julia's explanations upon these points bear a general sort of likeness to the views entertained by some speculative theologians. The revelation came about in this way. There were two ladies, Julia and Ellen, both of mature years. They agreed (the compact is not novel) that which ever died first should, if possible, return to the other, and to province the survivor as to the uninterrupted continuance of both life and love beyond the grave." Julia died, and then appeared to Ellen. About this time Mr. Stead had begun to develop an "hitherto unsuspected gift of automatic writing." What, then, could be more natural than that he should offer to take down any messages Ellen might wish to send? Ellen might wish to send? Ellen seized the opportunity, and went in with considerable zest for revelations and discussions. She was extremely keen upon the establishment of a "Bureau of Intercommunication between the Two Worlds," and obligingly sought to clear up little difficulties present to the minds of the faithful. It is all very touching—after its kind; but upon the whole one does not discovered anything in Julia's messages which might not have been conceived by the unassisted intelligence of Mowbray House.

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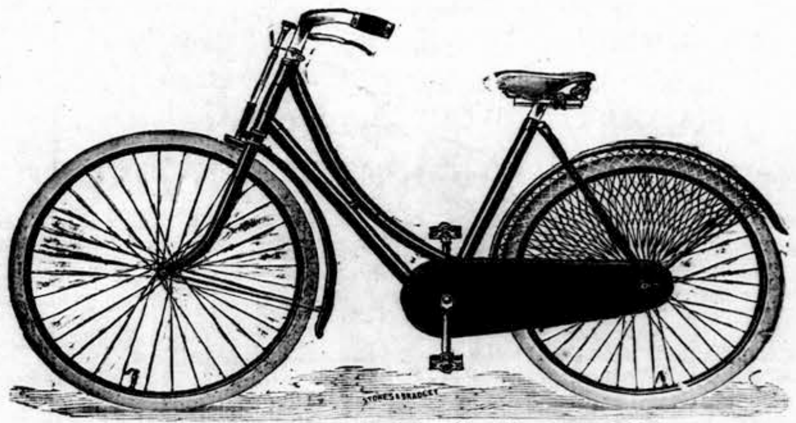

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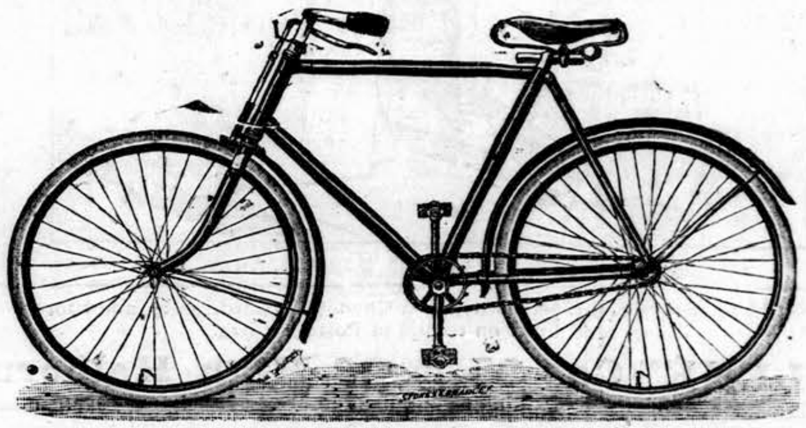

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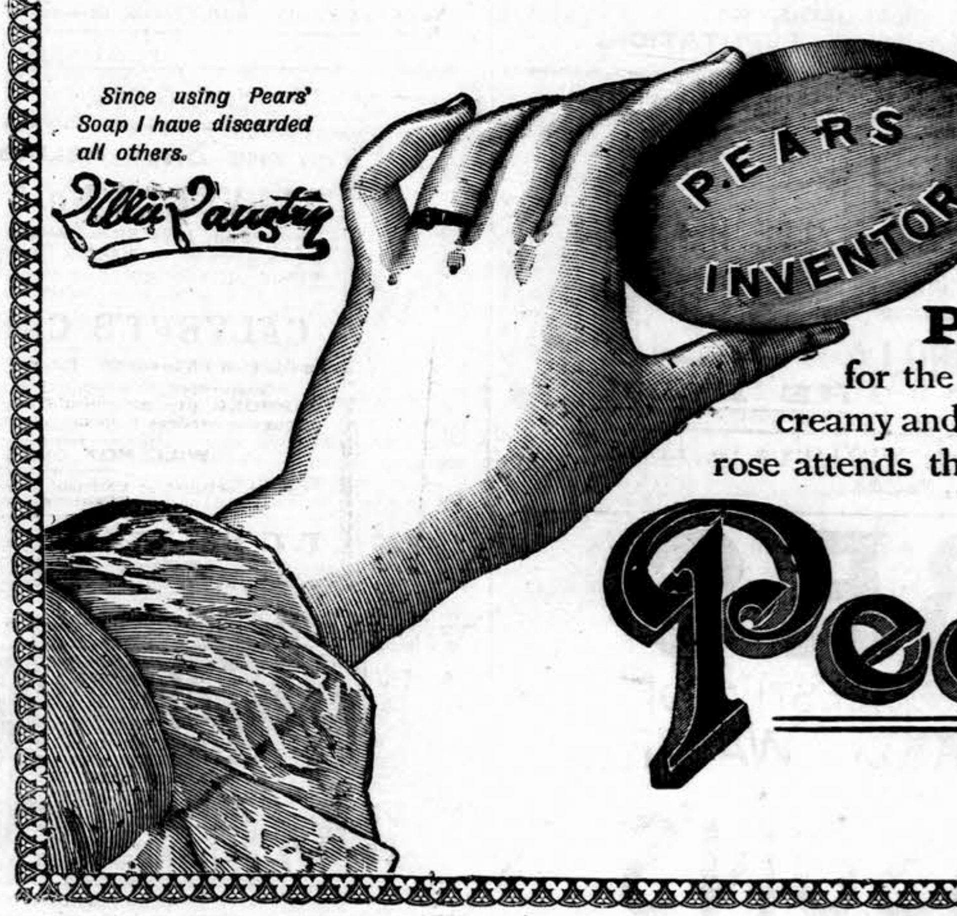

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